

# ANNUAL CONVENTION NUMBER

## THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL  
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VIII

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 1st, 1929

No. 3

### Board of Directors of United Farmers of Alberta for 1929



*Back Row, left to right*—H. Hanson, Namaka; Geo. Church, Balzac; A. F. Aitken, Moyerton; J. K. Sutherland, Hanna; H. Critchlow, Barrhead; H. G. Young, Millet; H. B. MacLeod, High River; Glen Storie, North Edmonton; J. Fowlie, Social Plains; W. R. McGowan, Vegreville.

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Details will be given in the forthcoming annual report.

This special bonus is in addition to, and independent of, the usual annual profit distribution, the scale for which, for the ninth consecutive year, will again be increased.

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T. B. MACAULAY,  
*President.*

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H. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD, J. JESSE STRANG

# THE U.F.A.

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Official Organ of

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THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL  
THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL  
THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL  
THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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No. 3

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## OFFICERS OF THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA FOR THE YEAR 1929

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## Vice-President

H. E. G. H. Scholefield.....Crossfield

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## Secretary-Treasurer

Miss F. Bateman.....Calgary

## EDITORIAL

## THE CONVENTION AND AFTER

There is a very general opinion in rural Alberta that the recent Convention will prove the prelude to a period of healthy and steady expansion in the membership of the Association. The spirit revealed in the Convention, the deep interest in

the proceedings manifest by the whole rural community, as well as the recognition in every quarter of the importance of the issues debated and decided, and of the power which may be exercised through organization for the improvement of the status of agriculture and the raising of the standards of citizenship, suggest that this confidence is well grounded.

Certainly there has been no Convention since the days when the peak of membership was reached, at which enthusiasm was keener, though except in two or three debates it was less demonstrative than in that earlier period of development.

It is, we believe, true that the influence of the Association is deeper than it ever was before. It extends far beyond the active, enrolled membership. Many of the farmers who have remained outside the ranks of the Association are beginning to realize that the U.F.A. is simply the farmers in action, that every member has an equal opportunity with his fellows to shape its policies, and that except through organization and co-operation with his fellows there is no means by which the good citizen may make his citizenship effective.

\* \* \*

## "PUBLIC RELATIONS"

The Calgary Power Company are to be congratulated on the fact that at a time when they are seeking to make deals with the various civic authorities, the *Albertan* has expressed editorial opinions which could not have been more favorable to the company's interest if the copy had been supplied direct by the company's own public relations department.

\* \* \*

Is the editorial in which the *Albertan* quotes a carefully selected paragraph from the *Cardston News*, and goes out of its way to explain what charming people the Calgary Power Company are to deal with, to be construed as definitely laying down the *Albertan's* policy upon the power issue?

\* \* \*

## SESSIONAL REPORTS

From this date forward until the end of the session of the Legislature, *The U.F.A.* will be published weekly, in order to provide our readers with an adequate account of the proceedings. J. P. Watson, whose able reports and racy and penetrating comment from the press gallery have for some years been valued features of the paper, is now engaged in other important work in the movement. This year the news of the session will be written by Norman F. Priestley, who needs no introduction to our readers. Mr. Priestley has long been active in the organization and devoted to its ideals, and is well known as a speaker and writer. Verses from his pen, which we have been fortunate in receiving, have struck the authentic note of poetry. Of "A Farmer's Fever," published in *The U.F.A.* and *Willison's Monthly* some time ago, a Westerner who is known as a discriminating critic wrote: "It is one of the best things that have come out of Alberta. I have always thought that the great poem of Canada would be an epic of the wheat. This is one phase of it."

(Continued on page 46)



# Premier J. E. Brownlee Brings Greetings to Convention

Twenty Years' History of U.F.A. Marks Generation of Definite Progress

Premier Brownlee's address before the U.F.A. Convention is given in full below.

I have come here this morning to bring to the Twenty-first Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta the very cordial greetings and good wishes of the Executive Council of this Province. I understand from your good President that this is the twenty-first convention, counting the organization meeting. I don't know that years, after all, matter a very great deal in the life of an organization or in the life of an individual. You know the saying that a man is as old as he feels, and I suppose that that is true also of an organization. I believe that most of you will agree with me as you look on your esteemed President that he presides over this convention with patriarchal grace but I could, if I wished to break confidence, tell you of occasions when he has apparently the youth of a boy of ten or twelve years. Even His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, has been known to chase a little white ball over acres of ground, through trees and rough grass.

## Twenty Years' Progress

But age does mean something; and an organization that can look back over twenty years and remember that that twenty years marks almost the history of our Province is in a position where it can claim substance and stability, and can justly lay claim to the fact that it has made a most substantial contribution not only to the life of the Province and its development, but it has left its impress on every statute on the statute books of that Province.

You cannot judge progress by years, but by decades and generations. In the twenty years of its existence the Province has increased its population from 185,000 to 627,000; from a total contribution of agricultural wealth of about \$16,000,000 to a total last year of \$330,000,000.

And so we look back over that generation and find it a generation of definite progress. It was twenty years of very definite progress by your organization. At first, one of the most common subjects was what the Government might be able to do to assist economically the development of the agricultural industry. This year has been a year of keen disappointment. . . . I do not know of any keener disappointment that I ever felt myself than when I returned from a vacation and read something of conditions as they were when I returned. But that disappointment, I believe, will be worth while if it drives home to every farmer and farm woman in this Province the truth of what you have accomplished in your own position economically without assistance from Governments—very definite progress. You can make this an occasion when, based upon the accomplishment of the past, you can make it a period of consecration for greater effort in the future.

## The Natural Resources

There is one problem that will come before the attention of the people very definitely this year. Whether there will be a complete settlement of that problem this year I do not know, but I think possibly I would be failing in my duty if I did not place before you very briefly the real problem which is to be faced in



HON. J. E. BROWNLEE

connection with the subject of which I am about to speak. I think that between now and next Convention there is quite a possibility that Alberta may be placed in the status of the Eastern Provinces by the return of the natural resources. (Applause). That is something that we have hoped for and worked for from the beginning of the Province in 1905, sometimes believing that we were on the eve of success, only to have our hopes dashed. But never in all the years of negotiation has there been so much promise of a settlement as at the present time.

We must remember that when the tide of immigration swept over Western Canada, it came from the eastward. The result is that although we have as many acres as they have in Saskatchewan, only a fraction of our lands has been taken up, as compared with the other two Provinces, and moreover we have proven already large resources of mines and minerals, not to speak of the hope that we have of oil. The resources of Alberta are much more valuable than those of Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The Dominion Government has offered to turn over to us the balance of the resources and to continue the present subsidy of \$562,000 a year for all time.

## Problem To Be Faced

Here is the problem that we have to face. Approximately, we believe, the same offer will be made to Saskatchewan and Manitoba, but in Saskatchewan the indemnity is some \$700,000, and there is no doubt at all that the minimum terms that can be given will be the continuation of their subsidy and turning back to them the balance of their resources. In 1906 no distinction was drawn between the value of mines and minerals in the two Provinces. One might well ask why make the discrimination now that you handing them back, and why treat one Province more generously than another? And the problem that you will have to decide is that whether we should agree to what is

a manifest unfairness or whether we should forget about that, and, realizing the fact that we do have much larger resources, be prepared to take them now in order that we may have control of them and trust to the generosity of future Parliaments. I am not prepared to say to you what the decision of the Government will be. What I do ask is that you give this your consideration and be able to pass on your opinion through your representatives when they meet to take up their work in the coming session.

I listened over the radio the other night to the announcement of the opening of the state Legislature of one of the larger states of the Union. I listened to the program of the moneys which they would receive and which they would be voting in that Legislature. They were receiving more money from automobile licenses and gasoline taxes than the whole of the revenue which the Province of Alberta receives altogether. I listened to the story of what they proposed to do. Over 200 bills were to be introduced. And I thought to myself: "Shades of dead politicians! What would the newspapers of the Province have to say if we introduced 200 bills?" For notwithstanding the formidable appearance of your program, I am hoping that we will not have to introduce 200 or even 100 bills in the coming session.

I have a vision of what this Province has in store—that we will be developing our acres not now broken, raising as many more bushels of wheat in 20 years from now, as today compared with twenty years ago; that we will continue the progress of our agricultural wealth, the development of our industries, our increase in population, and advance towards more complex economic and social life. What will be the stamp that we will be placing on this Province in another 20 years?

## Test of Advancement

The most discouraging thing that comes to a Legislature today is getting the people to understand the problems of the day. Some things of a trivial nature seem to sweep over the Province like wild fire, but the vital things are the things that it is so difficult to get the people to understand. After all, the intelligence and the knowledge of the people in the things that affect Governments are the test of the advancement and the progress of a people. And so, I welcome the gathering together of men and women from all over the Province, because whatever you do, whatever the importance of the resolutions you pass, all that shades into insignificance compared with this fact: that we have here today a body of men and women who are quietly trying to make a study of those things that affect their economic and social life, and are thus more able to take their stand in favor of better government, better laws, better manners and better politics.

To both organizations, U.F.W.A. and U.F.A., I extend a hearty welcome at the beginning of your Convention. I bring the greetings and I express the wish that this Convention may prove to be not only one of the most successful, but a period of real consecration in your determination to do what you can to better the social, moral, and political life of your own Province.



# Twenty-first Annual Convention of the U.F.A. Marks Turning Point in History of Movement

Affords Abundant Evidence that Alberta Farmers are Again Rallying Their Forces for New Advances — Balanced Enthusiasm Gives Promise of Year of Expansion

The Twenty-first Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, at the close of the twentieth year of the existence of the Association, will be remembered as the Convention which marked a turning point in the history of the organized farmers' movement in this Province.

It was more vital than any other which has been held in recent years. It combined enthusiasm with balanced judgment in a greater degree than any other. It afforded abundant evidence that the farmers of Alberta, after a period of comparative rest from their labors in launching through the Association the great co-operative enterprises which have brought the Province international fame, are again rallying their forces for new advances. It made plain to all who were privileged to attend its sessions as observers or participants in the proceedings, that whatever may happen elsewhere, democracy in Alberta is not only not bankrupt, but is moving forward in calm self-reliance to the creation of new forms of social organization—towards the elimination of anarchy in industry and the attainment by a slow process through the years, of a Co-operative Commonwealth. That goal will not be reached at one step or two or three, but the faces of Alberta farmers at least are turned towards it in hope and confidence.

The Convention was attended by 515 registered delegates, a substantial increase as compared with the previous year, and as figures published elsewhere indicate, this reflected an increase in the membership of the Association—an increase not as yet very great, but an earnest of the expansion on a larger scale which, judging by reports received from many parts of the Province, may with reasonable confidence be expected during the coming months.

## Four Major Subjects

The four major debates of the Convention took place on the resolution demanding the removal of the present Grain Commissioners, and asking the re-constitution of the Canada Grain Commission; the resolution calling on the Alberta Government to take certain and determined action to develop the power resources of the Province as a public utility; the resolution endorsing the proposed new School Act; and the resolution re-affirming the tariff principles and policy of the Association.

The decision of the Convention on the power question was unanimous. There was also complete unanimity upon the tariff resolution, which established as the immediate policy of the Association tariff reduction, with international free trade as the ultimate aim, and showed that the organized farmers of Alberta will enter-

## WHAT THE CONVENTION DID

Re-elected H. W. Wood for fourteenth term.

Called for removal of present Grain Commissioners and reconstitution of Canada Grain Commission.

Urged Alberta Government to take "certain and determined action" to develop power resources under public ownership.

Endorsed the proposed new School Act by substantial majority.

Asked Dominion Government to provide free medical attention and hospital treatment to veterans of the Great War.

Recommended adoption by Provincial Government of Old Age Pensions legislation.

Declared in favor of international free trade, and of general policy of tariff reduction in the interim.

Called for investigation by Federal and Provincial Governments into advisability of state life insurance.

Asked Executive and Co-operative Pools concerned to investigate possibility of establishing (a) a co-operative flour mill; (b) co-operative packing plant.

Endorsed plan for re-organization of Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Passed important resolution on Credit Reform.

Asked for immediate action to provide facilities for intermediate credits for agriculture.

Dealt with a total of 77 resolutions upon subjects of local, national and international importance.

tain no delusions as to the supposed advantages which might accrue to any branch of their industry by tinkering with protection. In the final vote on the resolution dealing with the Grain Commission there was only one dissenting vote and that, it was made clear, was given largely on personal grounds. There was a closer division on the question of the reorganization of the rural school system, but here also, the delegates, by a very substantial majority, showed their approval of the new plan.

In this issue the discussions on a number of the main issues before the Convention are given at length. Others will be described in later numbers, in which account will be given of the routine proceedings, and the action taken by the Convention upon every resolution brought before it.

The Convention was called to order by President Wood at 10 a.m. on January 15th, in the First Presbyterian Church, Edmonton. After invocation by Rev. Dr. McQueen, His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Egbert delivered a cordial opening address of welcome, and, referring to the disappointing experience of the farmers in the past season, due to the early frosts, he expressed the opinion that this had demonstrated the danger of carrying on farming upon one line only.

Premier Brownlee, whose address is published on the opposite page, and Mayor Bury of Edmonton, also greeted the Convention, the Mayor extending a warm welcome to the delegates, and remarking that an organization which had

lived for twenty years and was as robust as the U.F.A. of today, had attained to a permanent position in the life of the community. Speaking from the standpoint of a city man, Mayor Bury added: "To be perfectly honest, the prosperity of Edmonton depends much more on agriculture than the agricultural district depends on Edmonton. Unless you were creating new wealth, we should have mighty little to distribute."

## Convention Chairmen

Upon nominations for the chairmanship being called for by President Wood, A. R. Brown, H. Critchlow, Robert Gardiner, M.P., and E. J. Garland, M.P., were named as the four chairmen of the week, Mr. Gardiner being elected as presiding chairman on motion from the floor. Mr. Gardiner then took the chair and was greeted with hearty applause. He assured the Convention that as in former years he would again, to the best of his ability, supervise proceedings impartially, to the end that the Convention might be successful.

## Committees Elected

Convention committees were elected as follows, in accordance with the recommendation of the Central Board:

**Credentials**—J. C. Buckley, H. Critchlow, F. Fowle.

**Ushers Committee**—G. Storie, I. V. Macklin, H. B. MacLeod.

**Order of Business**—A. F. Aitken, J. K.



## RE-ELECTED



H. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD  
Re-elected Vice-President by acclamation.

Sutherland, J. A. Johansen.

Entertainment—D. MacLachlan.

Resolutions—G. H. Biggs, H. Hanson,  
J. E. Brown.

#### President's Annual Address

President H. W. Wood then delivered his Annual Address, which was received with prolonged applause, and adopted unanimously. This was followed by the Annual Address of Mrs. R. B. Gunn, President of the U.F.W.A., which was also adopted amid enthusiasm. The presentation of the address of the Junior President, Charles Mills, which was also applauded, brought to a close the proceedings of the opening morning.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Mr. Scholefield read a letter of greetings from the Red Cross Society; a telegram from the Alberta Federation of Labor, then in Convention at Lethbridge, conveying fraternal greetings and wishing the U.F.A. gathering success; and a letter from the United Farmers of Manitoba expressing regret that it was impossible to send a delegate, and extending good wishes from that organization.

#### Financial Statements

The financial statements of the United Farmers of Alberta showed that the association incurred a deficit of \$1,889.15 during the year ending November 30th, 1928. Receipts from dues for all branches of the association totalled \$19,776.40. Of this amount \$14,367.40 were for dues from U.F.A. Locals; \$4,701.50 came from U.F.W.A. Locals; \$408.50 came from Juniors, and the balance from members at large and life memberships. Dues for 1927, to the amount of \$1,415.95, were paid in 1928. The U.G.G. grant for the year was \$4,000. Items of expenditure include \$310.33 for president's expenses, (the president having refused any salary); Board meetings \$2,013.05; Executive meetings \$912.00; vice-president's expenses \$1,266.20; U.F.W.A. president's expenses \$268.08. Organization expenses

## Province-wide Membership Campaign Planned by Central Board

Authorization Forms Will Be Ready in Few Days for All Who Wish to Pay Dues in This Way—Federal and Provincial Members Invited to Assist in Drive

Acting on instructions given by the Annual Convention of the U.F.A., in Edmonton in January, the Board and Executive of the Association are planning a membership campaign to be carried on throughout the Province.

In accordance with these plans, assignment forms on the Pools have been prepared, and will be available within a few days for all who wish to pay their dues to the U.F.A., or any branch of the Association, in this manner. So far as each individual is concerned, of course, the plan is purely voluntary.

Supplies of the assignment forms will be mailed to every Local secretary and to the secretaries of every Constituency and District Association during the coming week. Secretaries are requested, as soon as these are received, to canvass their members and to have the forms signed and returned to the U.F.A. Central Office without delay.

The assignment forms are in blank, and each person who pays dues to the Association in this manner will be asked to fill in the name of the particular Pool through which the dues are to be paid.

Members of the various Pools who reside in localities where there is no organized U.F.A. Local, and wish to join the Association, may obtain assignment forms by getting in touch with the constituency Director, or by writing the U.F.A. Central Office.

On motion of Messrs. Sutherland and Pye, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Central Board:

"That we invite the Federal and Provincial members to take part in all organization work, and assist in the coming drive."

for the year totalled \$5,947.65; Central Office expenses amounted to \$2,980.98; and for salaries the amount of \$4,912.91 was expended. Total expenditures were \$30,918.11.

"The U.F.A." financial statement shows a surplus of \$279.27 on the year's operations.

The financial statements were adopted after brief discussion.

The Annual Report of the Central Board, read by Mr. Scholefield, was briefly discussed, a number of questions being asked and answered, and the report adopted.

#### Privileges of Convention

A rather lengthy debate took place on a resolution from Bow River U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, which proposed that the Constitution should be amended to provide for the appointment of one delegate from each Federal constituency association to the Annual Convention. An amendment providing that the same privilege be extended to Provincial constituency and district associations was moved, but after debate both amendment and the original resolution were lost. A resolution giving the privileges of the floor to Federal and Provincial elected representatives was adopted, an amendment by H. McKenzie which would have extended a similar privilege to "executive heads of Federal constituency associations" being lost.

(Continued in next issue)

titles and distribute them to us at the minimum cost.

If each farmer will make an estimate of the probable acreage which should be sprayed on his 1929 summer fallow fields, to cover the thistle patches, and submit that estimate to his council, it will enable them to estimate the total quantity which will be required for all of us to make a start this year to clean up our fields.

As most of the chemicals must be imported from Europe, it is very essential that immediate action be taken.

Yours truly,

W. D. TREGO.

Calgary, Alberta.

### U.F.A. Membership

Membership in all branches of the U.F.A., for 1928, as shown by the books of Central Office at January 31, totals 12,574, an increase of 541 over the 1927 membership at the corresponding date last year. Delegates to the 1928 Convention totalled 487 and to the 1929 Convention 515.

Dr. J. P. Warbasse, President of the Co-operative League of America, will deliver a number of addresses in Alberta this month. Particulars will be given in our next issue.

### Central Board Committees for 1929

Transportation—H. E. G. H. Scholefield, J. E. Brown, H. G. Young, W. R. McGowan.  
Banking and Credit—A. F. Aitken, J. K. Sutherland, J. A. Johansen.

Education—I. V. Macklin, Mrs. A. H. Warr, J. Fowlie.

Grain Inquiry—G. Storie, C. Mills.

Senior Committee on Young People's Work—H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Mrs. Warr, Mrs. P. C. Hepburn.

Electric Power—H. B. MacLeod, Mrs. Wyman, H. Critchlow.

Immigration—Mrs. Price, D. MacLachlan.

Co-operative—H. E. G. H. Scholefield, A. F. Aitken, J. A. Johansen.

## Correspondence

### CHEMICAL WEED KILLING

Editor, *The U.F.A.*

We all know how difficult it is to destroy Canadian and Sow thistles and as the experiments with chemical weed killer have proven highly effective, I think it high time for us farmers to attend our annual rate-payers' meetings which are to be held shortly, and try to devise a plan by which each municipal council can purchase the chemicals in earload quan-



## A Delegate's Survey of the Annual Convention

By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY, Coaldale U.F.A. Local

We have pleasure in presenting to our readers this very fine review of the Convention, written from a delegate's viewpoint, by Mr. Priestley, at our request. Mr. Priestley has most ably represented Coaldale U.F.A. Local for several years in the debates on the floor of the Convention.—  
*Editor.*

To those who have watched the growth and progress of the United Farmers of Alberta in the past twenty years each succeeding Annual Convention comes with added significance and provides a fascinating spectacle. That at Edmonton from January 15th to 19th was no exception to the rule.

Whatever truth there may be in the ill-considered words of James Robison of the Canada Grain Commission, who was given the platform to reply to charges made against that body, when he said that a dozen men could arrive more quickly at a decision and therefore be more efficient than the several hundred who composed the Convention, one thing is certain, he missed entirely the real significance of the gathering. It is one thing for a dozen men to arrive at certain conclusions with respect to a given question and attempt to implement their findings; and it is another to have those conclusions reached, though perhaps more slowly, by a body of several hundred men who represent the opinions, convictions and principles of an association of over 12,000 members covering a large area like that of the Province of Alberta.

### The People in Action

To the mind of the writer of this review, the process of the debate is often of greater importance than the ultimate findings. Here is a body the individuals

composing which represent some ten to twenty others of like thought, engaged in the same work. Behind these are wives and children, mothers and sisters, sons and brothers, and large numbers of neighbors, who accept their leadership though neglecting to join the association. This body decided ten short years ago to enter politics. Since then it has elected and maintained in power for eight years a Provincial Government. It has, through its spokesmen at Ottawa, made no slight contribution to the work of framing laws for this Dominion of Canada. It created five years ago, and tidied last year through the critical second contract "sign-up" the first of the three great prairie Wheat Pools, now combined into the greatest marketing institution in the world. This body has set itself, with a large measure of success, the task of bringing order out of chaos in the marketing of many other commodities than wheat. It has sent its leaders and emissaries to many parts of the world. Its discussions are awaited with interest by similar bodies in many countries. Its enemies, not few, nor insignificant, watch its every move. Surely the speech of its most obscure delegate and the reactions of the whole body thereto are of far reaching consequence, much more so than the decisions of any cabal or oligarchy; or, for that matter those of any small group, however well-intentioned, distinguished or brilliant. It is the people in action.

The Convention of this year was not essentially different from those of recent years. True, a new group of debaters emerged. Some of these, accustomed no doubt to the leisurely discussions of Local U.F.A. groups, were a little circuitous in their argument; and provoked some impatience and derisive comment; but the Convention was, on the whole, tolerant and good-humored. We missed, through sickness, the stentorian voice and incisive logic of C. C. Reed, of Asker; whose big, patriarchal figure has dominated the choir seats in previous years. His absence robbed the Convention of some color. Among the old guard were to be seen and heard, occupying their usual places in the centre front, Carl Axelson, of Bingville, and John Egger, of Sullivan Lake; while Col. Robinson, of Munson, and Hector McKenzie, of Camrose, were the left and right wings of debate under the galleries. It was noticeable that many ladies were present at all sessions, despite the sittings of the U.F.W.A. close by, two or three making worth while contributions on several important topics.

### "The Previous Question"

Under the chairman, Robert Gardiner, M.P., and his three assistants, E. J. Garland, M.P., A. R. Brown and H. Critchlow, business was dispatched with notable rapidity. An attempt was made on the second day to limit the length of speeches in debate. A well reasoned protest by Carl Axelson, backed by Director J. K. Sutherland prevented the passing of that undesirable rule. The use of the closure by the moving of "the previous question" operated with guillotine-like sharpness on many a keen discussion, perhaps not always to advantage. It is obvious that there is nothing gained by forcing a decision from the Convention when the fullest information available

has not yet been laid before it. A suitable instance is that of a motion to make optional the study of languages in the course for a bachelor of arts degree in high schools and in the university. The mover of this resolution presented a well-prepared written argument of some length, to which only two short and presumably extemporaneous speeches were made in reply. The previous question was moved and passed and the original mover given the opportunity for the presentation of additional argument. The result was that on a question which has vexed the mind of educationalists the world over for many years a decision was made that might have been reversed had any adequate outline of the other side been possible. There were other cases, some of which left behind a little bitterness and a sense of unfairness which might be avoided. One of the officers of the Convention afterwards expressed the opinion that a greater degree of fairness might be secured by a change in the procedure, cutting off debate on sub-amendment and amendment in turn by moving that "the question be now put," before applying the closure to all discussion of the main motion.

### The High Tide

Possibly the Convention reached its high tide in the debate on the operations of the grain commission, the proposal that the Province acquire ownership and control of electric light and power, and the proposed reconstruction of our system of rural education.

In the first case the Convention really enjoyed itself. E. J. Garland, M.P., voicing the demand for the removal of the Commissioners, expressed the opinions and feelings of the delegates in such a telling way that the Convention roared and clapped its approval repeatedly. The presence of James Robinson, a member of the Commission, greatly enhanced the situation. He personalized the object of attack. His replies to Mr. Garland and answers to questions raised by delegates failed to carry conviction; but the Convention accorded him a well deserved round of applause at the conclusion of the debate for the manner and spirit of his replies. That an amendment calling for the re-constitution of the Grain Commission with its five members chosen, one from each of the three Provincial Wheat Pools of the prairies, the other two by the unorganized farmers of all Canada, should have been the unforeseen outcome of so able a statement of the case against the Commission as that made by Mr. Garland, who contemplated no such plan, and that it should pass the Convention, is indeed remarkable. The delegates are to be congratulated that, after a night's sleep and free discussion by many small groups what the President described as "that unthinkable amendment" should be reconsidered and defeated and the original motion and first amendment passed. How could an association which has "Equity" as its motto ask the Government to set up in place of a Commission intended to be independent, one which of necessity would be prejudiced in its own favor?

### Public Ownership

That the farm folk of Alberta are firm believers in the public ownership of at

(Continued on page 46)

### VICE-PRESIDENT SINCE 1924



Mrs. J. W. Field, who retired from the U.F.W.A. Board this year, after ten years' service.



# "Certain and Determined Action" in Development of Provincially Owned Power Scheme Urged by Convention

Delegates Unanimous in Support of Public Ownership — Speedy Action Sought — Provincial Treasurer States Government Moving in Direction Indicated by Resolution

By unanimous vote, and with an earnestness and enthusiasm unparalleled on any other occasion during Convention week—unless it were when the delegates called for the reorganization of the Board of Grain Commissioners—the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. on January 18th urged the Provincial Government "to take certain and determined action" towards the development of electrical power in Alberta, and asked all branches of the Association throughout the Province "to stand firmly" behind the establishment of electrical enterprise as a public utility.

## Vital and Keen

The debate was vital and keen and the debaters showed a wide knowledge of their subject. There was left no question, no doubt, as to where the Convention stood. Fifteen minutes before the usual time for the noon adjournment the subject came before the delegates and they remained to a man—and woman—until more than half an hour later, the vote was taken. They were determined that, for the good of Alberta as a whole, there shall be no danger of repetition in this Province at any time in the future of the history of communities in which power trust influence has come to dominate the press, the schools, and public life. They made it clear that in embarking upon a power undertaking the Government could depend upon support in the rural districts so complete and so resolute that the influence which the power companies can bring to bear in the cities and in many towns will be completely offset by the counter-offensive of agricultural Alberta. And they made it plain that no daily newspaper which constitutes itself the mouthpiece of a power interest will be able greatly to affect the final issue. They showed also that, far less than in the prospects even of rural service in the immediate future (and the experience of other communities is that public ownership means rural development, and unchallenged private ownership means rural retardation), they were concerned to avert the public evils which the alienation of natural monopolies to private interests brings.

The resolution first submitted to the Convention, on recommendation of the resolutions committee, originated in the East Calgary U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, and urged "the development of the electrical power resources of Alberta as rapidly as practicable under Provincial ownership and control as to both generation of power and its distribution." The wording of this resolution, however, was not strong enough for the delegates, and on motion from the floor the Camrose Constituency resolution calling for "certain and determined action," was substituted. It was not noticed that this resolution referred only to "hydro-electric" power, while the East Calgary resolution did not differentiate between water power and any other method of generating electrical energy—say by steam. Nobody who followed the debate could fail to note that the Convention's emphasis was not on the method of generating power, but on public ownership, by whatever method super-power may be generated.

## Johnson Moves Calgary Resolution

Guy W. Johnson, of the Calgary Local, initiated the discussion in a brief but

pointed and effective speech in which he moved the resolution which originated in his Local. "The fact that we are all aware of," he said, "is that our power resources are being gathered up by private interests, and I think there is a general feeling throughout the Province that it is high time that we go on record as being in favor of public ownership of these resources."

Jos. Porter of Conrich, seconded, declaring that as the natural resources are the heritage of the people, they should be administered by and for the people under public ownership and control.

## Moving Along Lines Indicated

Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, said that while an investigation had been made some years ago into the relative merits of hydro and steam, and while it was then established that hydro was the most economical, there was some question of this today. He reminded the delegates that at the last session of the Legislature it was provided that no power franchise granted by a municipality in Alberta could be exclusive of the rights of the Province, and said that the Government had been looking round for a good man to make a concrete and intensive study of the whole power question, and report upon it. That man might be found in the near future. "I just want to say these things to indicate that the Government is moving along the lines indicated by the resolution," he added, "also to indicate to you that the Government may not be moving as fast as you would wish."

Mr. Reid felt there was a possibility of the farmers thinking that they could all get electricity into their homes at a low rate, but expressed the opinion that they would get it at only a fraction less than the companies were getting, unless there were a subsidy by the Government. He did not think it right that the Government should pay a subsidy to help the best-off farmers. Mr. Reid expressed himself, when asked by Col. Robinson, as "in favor of public ownership and operation of the hydro development of any country."

Answering Mr. Axelson, the Minister said the Alberta Government made application to the Dominion Government for the license for the Ghost River site, so that they could in turn develop it as they saw fit, and the Dominion Government refused the license.

## At Parting of Ways

"We in the past have fought for principles and we are at the parting of the ways today," declared Col. Robinson. "I am going to speak plainly. In this Province there are certain companies going out pre-empting our customers.

They are taking franchises in the various towns and villages, with a view to obtaining control. We are contenting ourselves with talking principles, but the other fellow is doing business."

At this point, Mr. Aitken pointed out that a committee of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Board had been looking into this question for several months, that their reports had been adopted by the Central Board, and were available to the Convention. Two reports were then read, one by Mr. Hanson, who explained that he was doing so in behalf of Mrs. Wyman, the other by Mr. MacLeod. Mrs. Wyman's report dealt with development in Alberta and Mr. MacLeod's with the power situation elsewhere. His report is published in this issue, the other being unavoidably held over from this number. The U.F.A. Board's strong recommendation of public ownership was loudly cheered and a vote of appreciation and commendation was carried.

## Irvine Presents Views

Pointing out the serious danger which arises from the efforts of the power companies to capture undertakings in the larger cities, William Irvine, M.P., supported the resolution.

"We have had this question so well discussed and so well argued in our own paper for the past year that we may pass the resolution with very little discussion," he said, "but someone asked the Minister a question which, while answered in the way I am sure we would all like him to answer, would leave the way open for any Government—even a U.F.A. Government—to slip away."

"We not only want belief in public ownership. We want action. Supposing someone says, 'Oh, yes, I believe in the principles of the U.F.A., but I don't belong to it'; or 'Oh, yes, I believe in co-operation, but I don't belong to the Wheat Pool.' I am not blaming the Government, or even criticising them. I am blaming ourselves."

"One thing that puzzled me was a statement of our Minister—I am not criticising it—that the cost of power to the people of this Province would not be more than a fraction cheaper under Government ownership than it is at the present time. Then he said that the Government were looking for a man who would size up the situation. Now, how can they arrive at such accuracy of comparison before they had found a man who could size up the situation? The reason I am mentioning this here is that that would probably go to the press, while no doubt the Minister can make the correction here before he leaves."

"We all say how, if we had been living when the timber limits and the lands were being given away, we would have stopped it. We are living now. All the natural resources haven't gone yet. We still have the water power and the air. And if we are living now we are going to see that the water power is not going to be alienated. There may be some good reasons why the Provincial Government has not already stepped in to take immediate control, but the longer they are

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# United Farm Women in Convention Deal With Vital Problems of Home and Community

**Annual Convention of U.F.W.A. Reveals Progress Gained—Immensity of Future Tasks—Able Discussions, Efficient Chairmanship—High Idealism and Practical Methods Characterize Movement.**

If all the great-grandmothers of all the delegates and officers who carried on the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta could have looked on from some fairy gallery, what would their feelings have been? Great would have been their astonishment, no doubt, to see mere women—mere farm women—instead of patiently making the best of whatever life brought them, undertaking in most business-like and serious fashion to shape events and to change conditions.

The women comprising the U.F.W.A. Annual Convention, however, while they must occasionally feel real gratification at the progress that has been made by the organization in the last fifteen years, yet realize the immensity of the field that is open before them, and the imperative need for united and intelligent action. The able discussion by the delegates, the efficient chairmanship, the comprehensive and lucid reports and the business-like work of the various Convention committees showed that.

After the singing of "O Canada," and the invocation, Hon. O. L. McPherson brought the greetings of the Provincial Government. The Convention committees, were then, by resolution of the delegates, appointed by the chair as follows: Order of Business—Mrs. Warr, Mrs. Banner and Mrs. Pickel; Credentials—Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Buckley and Mrs. MacNaughton; Resolutions—Mrs. Price, Mrs. Hepburn and Mrs. Scholefeld; Reception—Mrs. Kiser, Mrs. Christie and Mrs. Etheridge.

## Convention Reports

In her annual report the President, Mrs. Gunn, dealt at some length with the possibilities for lightening the labors of farm women, and of improving farm homes, by the use of electric power. She described the work done in this connection, in conjunction with a committee of the U.F.A. Central Board, and with the University of Alberta, the Calgary Power Company, and the Scientific Trial Research Council, in making a survey of the Province with a view to making electrification of farm homes possible and practicable. She stressed the vital necessity of doing away with the drudgery of farm homes, and suggested the institution of a department of home economics in the organization. Mrs. Gunn recommended, as a subject for study by U.F.W.A. Locals, Bernard Shaw's book, "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism." The members, she urged, should work constantly for international peace. She referred to the efforts and accomplishments of the past ten years, and to the growing self-respect and responsibility of the farmers and farm women.

The report of the Executive was made by Mrs. Wyman, who said that the year had been busier and more interesting than any of those immediately preceding. U.F.W.A. district Conventions had been successfully inaugurated in March, a membership drive had been arranged, and the U.F.W.A. Cook Book had been printed. Mrs. Wyman explained the electrical survey and described how electrical equipment had been placed in two typical farm homes on trial.

The reports of Directors were the next order of business. All the Directors were present except Mrs. Carlson and Mrs. Galway; Mrs. Carlson's report was read by Miss Bateman. Many of the reports told of long journeys by car and by team, in organizing and reorganizing Locals and in visiting active Locals.

The annual report of Miss Bateman, the Secretary, reported an increase in membership of 531 over the previous year, and the organization of 21 new Locals, making a total of 225. She described the community work that had been done by some of these Locals, and suggested that others would find in various community efforts a means of interesting members, benefitting the district, and strengthening the organization.

The report on Young People's Work was presented by the convener, Mrs. Warr, who declared that in going about the country she had found a most marked difference between districts where there were active Junior Locals and others where there were none. She emphasized the part young people could play in the abolition of war, if the ideals of peace were inculcated into their minds. She suggested that the Junior U.F.A. should secure information regarding youth movements in other parts of the world and co-operate with them in the formation of a world federation of youth which would work for peace through mutual understanding. Then, continued Mrs. Warr, would our Junior U.F.A. become a mighty, irresistible force standing for the U.F.A. ideal of "co-operation" by which nations might work for the advancement of humanity in peace.

Following the report, Charles Mills, Junior President, spoke briefly.

## Mrs. Field Reports on Health Problems

Through proper health agencies 1,700 lives could be saved each year in Alberta, said Mrs. Field in giving her report as convener of health. Medical inspection of schools, supervision of rural sanitation, water supply, etc., child hygiene, maternal hygiene and a survey of tuberculosis should be activities conducted by municipal health centres; the personnel for such a health district would include an especially qualified physician, one or two public health nurses with special training, one sanitary inspector, one laboratory assistant and one dentist. Mrs. Field referred also to the fact that provision was being made this year in the Provincial Government's estimates for the establishment of a psychopathic hospital.

Dr. Bow, Deputy Minister of Health, gave some further explanation of the possibilities of municipal health units. Such organizations had been established in Quebec and in British Columbia. Dr. Bow answered a number of questions on the subject by delegates.

The Handicraft Guild and the Alberta Women's Bureau were the subject of a short address by Miss Jessie MacMillan, director of the Bureau.

## Free Medical Inspection

The provision of psychopathic hospitals for the early treatment of mental disorder was urged in a resolution carried by the Convention. Another resolution asked the Provincial Government "to devise some means of compulsory free medical inspection for all children attending school in the Province, and also for those of pre-school age."

With reference to the latter clause of the resolution, Mrs. Field reminded the delegates that the baby clinic (for pre-school age children) was to be had for the asking, and urged that Locals should send in their applications early.

At a later session, following an address by Dr. Thompson, of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council, the Convention carried a resolution "urging most strongly upon our rural municipalities the necessity of establishing Full Time Rural Health Units as soon as possible throughout the Province." Another resolution requested the Federal Government "to provide a grant to the Provinces of Canada sufficient to cover permanently the one-quarter share of the cost of such Rural Health Units."

## Mrs. Wyman on Legislation

The importance of both husbands and wives making wills was urged by Mrs. Wyman, in her comprehensive report on legislation. She gave also a detailed report of the advisory committee on property rights of married women, together with their findings. In asking the Government to recognize in a legal way the fact that women's work in the home was important and valuable, Mrs. Wyman remarked that they were asking the Government to do something they did not always do themselves. She deplored the fact that women were too apt to undervalue their own work in the home. Mrs. Wyman summarized briefly the legislation of especial interest to women which had been passed by the 1928 session of the Alberta Legislature.

A short address by Attorney-General Lymburn followed Mrs. Wyman's report. Several delegates contributed to the discussion, and Mr. Lymburn answered several questions from the floor of the convention.

## Progress of Co-operative Marketing

The progress of co-operative marketing during the past year was reviewed in an able report by Mrs. D. J. Christie, who reported a considerable increase in the quality of poultry handled through the Egg and Poultry Pool in 1928 as compared with 1927. She gave a summary of the developments of the Wheat Pool, Dairy Pool the Wool Growers' Marketing Association and the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association. Her conclusion was that in spite of occasional setbacks, which must be looked for in any enterprise, the future of co-operative marketing in Alberta was assured.

D. M. Malin, Supervisor of Co-operative Activities for the Provincial Government, announced that before the next season the Government Egg and Poultry



Marketing Service would probably be withdrawn, and the Egg and Poultry Pool be in active operation. Mr. Malin, after reviewing the history of the Pool, advocated a close business arrangement with the Dairy Pool, so that the facilities of the latter might be jointly available for the handling of eggs and poultry. If the produce could be handled at local country points, however, instead of being brought in to the three dairy plants, a larger share of the consumer's dollar could be returned to the producer.

Mrs. Guild, of the Tree, Fruit and Vegetable Committee of Direction of B.C., spoke on the problems of the B.C. fruit growers, and the methods they were following in an effort to improve their conditions.

#### Report on Immigration

The report on Immigration, brought in by Mrs. R. Price, expressed disapproval of state aid for immigrants from non-preferred countries, and of such immigrants being brought in by the railway companies under what are known as "railway agreements." At the conclusion of her report, Mrs. Price brought in a resolution urging that the number of British immigrants should not be exceeded in any year by those from all other countries. This was carried. Another resolution was passed, endorsing the policy of the Minister of Immigration in restricting the inflow of immigrants from non-preferred countries to 30 per cent of the 1928 total.

#### Social Welfare

As Mrs. Carlson was unable to be present, owing to ill-health, her report on

Social Welfare was read by Mrs. Hepburn. Beautification of the farm home and garden, the provision of equipment for recreation, and the budgeting of work to allow some little leisure, were means advocated to retain the young people on the farms and cut in half our social service problems. Co-operation and sympathy between parents and children was of first importance.

#### Peace and Arbitration

Following the presentation of the report on Peace and Arbitration by Mrs. Kiser, who declared that Christianity was the most powerful and most permanent of the influences at work promoting peace, the Convention endorsed the resolution passed last year, urging Canada to accept the principle of settling all international disputes through the Permanent Court of International Justice or Arbitration. Mrs. Kiser also introduced the following resolution, which was carried:

"Whereas, Canada by the signing of the Kellogg Peace Pact has declared in favor of outlawing war; and

"Whereas all of the great powers are greatly increasing their navies and other war supplies; and

"Whereas, this condition undoubtedly is a warning that fresh wars are to come;

"Therefore be it resolved that we urge the Canadian Government to use its influence in connection with other nations to see that reduction in armaments takes place at once; and

"Furthermore, that a conference of executives of women's organizations be called at an early date to consider practical steps to make effective, so far as

Canada is concerned, our disarmament desires."

#### Rural Education

The three chief problems of rural education in Alberta were enumerated by Mrs. Hepburn, in her report on this subject, as (1) the ensuring of full-time operation of sufficient elementary and secondary schools; (2) fair distribution of the cost; (3) improvement of the quality of training given in the schools. After enlarging on these questions, Mrs. Hepburn dealt with the proposed remedy—the new School Act. Hon. Perren Baker also addressed the Convention on the subject of the proposed changes in administration of rural schools, and answered a number of questions regarding the details of the new scheme. Resolutions were carried by the Convention asking that the fees for examination of High School papers be placed on a lower, nominal basis; asking the various Provincial Departments of Education to co-ordinate their school systems so that teachers could interchange between Provinces without taking further examinations; and requesting the Minister of Education to authorize the annual observance of May 18th as World Goodwill Day in the public and high schools of the Province. A resolution protesting against sick pay for teachers received no support from the delegates, being lost by a unanimous vote.

#### Beer Parlors and Liquor Permits

Two resolutions on the liquor questions reiterated the stand of the organization on this matter.

The first pledged the U.F.W.A. to

### BOARD OF THE UNITED FARM WOMEN OF ALBERTA FOR 1929



Front Row, Left to Right: Mrs. W. D. MacNaughton, Ranfurly; Miss F. Bateman, Secretary, Calgary; Mrs. R. Price, 2nd Vice-President, Stettler; Mrs. A. H. Warr, President, Waskatenau; Mrs. F. E. Wyman, 1st Vice-President, Calgary; Mrs. H. P. Hepburn, Elmore; Mrs. C. L. Pickel, Hayter.  
Back Row, Left to Right: Mrs. E. H. Etheridge, Freedom; Mrs. M. Banner, Dowling; Mrs. F. A. Dwelle, Nanton; Mrs. W. Ross, Millar; Mrs. L. L. Schellfield, Crossfield; Mrs. W. Baker, Medicine Hat; Mrs. J. C. Buckley, Gleichen; Mrs. S. J. Bentley, N. Edmonton; Mrs. J. L. Zipperer, Langhead.



"take our stand against the evil of beer parlors, and to do all we possibly can to abolish the same"; the second petitioned the Provincial Government to withhold permits for alcoholic beverages to be used at picnics and banquets.

Personal domicile and personal naturalization for women were again urged by the Convention in a resolution asking the Provincial Government to lend "their interest with the Dominion Government in changing these inequalities."

Referring to the prevalence of goitre in the Province, a resolution was passed urging that "all tariffs or barriers be removed from such foods and remedies as contain the elements of iodine, so necessary for the removal of this disease from our Province."

#### Fraternal Greetings

During the Convention, fraternal greetings were presented by Mrs. Edwards, representing the National Council of Women; Mrs. Conquest, from the Red Cross Society; Mrs. Rogers, from the Women's Institute; and Miss Amy Roe, of the *Grain Growers' Guide*. Miss Sheila Marryat, of the Radio Department of the University Department of Extension, gave a short address dealing with the use of the radio, and Professor Corbett of the University gave an enjoyable address on war poetry.

Mrs. H. E. Spencer, former vice-president of the U.F.W.A., gave a most interesting address on the subject "Culture Through Work," at the Friday afternoon session. President Wood also addressed the delegates during the same session, referring to the co-operation and support he had always received from the U.F.W.A. Presidents.

#### Election of Officers

The election of officers occupied a considerable part of the time of the delegates. For President, Mrs. Gunn having definitely refused to stand again, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Warr, Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Price were nominated. Mrs. Field withdrew; three ballots were taken on the remaining names, resulting in the election of Mrs. Warr. Mrs. Wyman was elected first

#### FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT



Mrs. F. E. WYMAN

#### NEW PRESIDENT U.F.W.A.



Mrs. A. H. WARR

vice-president, and Mrs. Price second vice-president.

#### Mrs. Gunn and Mrs. Field Honored

At the closing session Mrs. Parly, on behalf of the gathering, made presentations to Mrs. Gunn and Mrs. Field, in token of appreciation for long and faithful service. A beautiful platinum wrist watch was given to Mrs. Gunn, while Mrs. Field was made the recipient of a handsome beaded bag.

The Convention opened several sessions with community singing, led by Mr. Brown, of the University, or by Mrs. Hepburn, with Mrs. Scholefield playing the accompaniments. A number of enjoyable solos were also given at intervals during the Convention, and the delegates enjoyed a social hour on Friday afternoon, when refreshments were served by the ladies of East Edmonton Constituency. This affair was arranged by the Edmonton Board of Trade and various Edmonton firms contributed the necessary supplies.

The report of the Credentials Committee showed that 131 delegates were in attendance.

#### Membership Drive Is Celebrated, U.F.W.A.

Prizes Awarded at Banquet in Edmonton During Convention Week

The conclusion of the U.F.W.A. Membership Drive was celebrated by a banquet held at the Corona Hotel, Edmonton, on the Monday evening preceding the first day of the Convention. All the members of the U.F.W.A. Central Board were present, with the exception of Mrs. Carlson, of Cardston and Mrs. Galway, of Roycroft. Several visitors were also in attendance. Mrs. Gunn presided, and presented the prizes to the Directors whose constituencies showed the greatest increases in membership. The first prize, a handsome casserole, was won by Mrs. Banner, of Acadia constituency; the second, a cake-plate, by Mrs. Kiser, of Macleod constituency. Another prize,

a pair of candlesticks, was presented to Mrs. Bentley of East and West Edmonton constituency. All three prizes were of Rogers 1847 silver.

#### Celebrates Diamond Wedding

Silver Wedding of President Another Interesting Event, Craigmyle

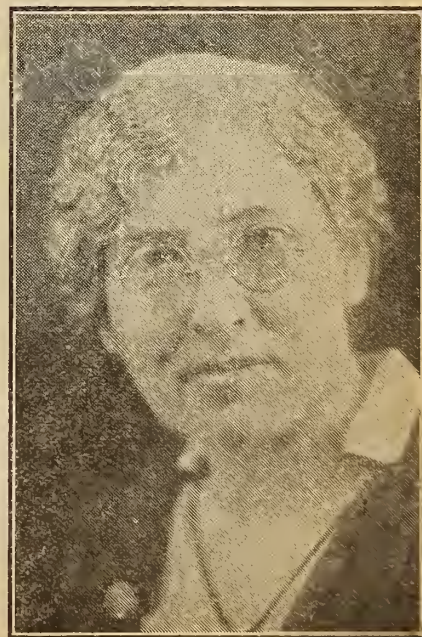
One of the members of Craigmyle U.F.W.A., Mrs. Wm. Nixon, and her husband, celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary in December, says a report from Mrs. M. E. MacCrimmon, secretary. Mrs. MacCrimmon writes: "Both Mr. and Mrs. Nixon have taken a great interest in U.F.A. and co-operative work, Mr. Nixon having worked particularly hard in all U.F.A. undertakings in the early days of the organization. About one hundred friends called on Mr. and Mrs. Nixon on their anniversary.

"Our president, Mrs. W. N. Vernon, and her husband, also celebrated their silver wedding anniversary in December, and they entertained the members of the Craigmyle U.F.W.A. and their husbands at a house party. The 'bride' received her guests wearing her original wedding gown, white silk and lace, with a long train. The evening was spent in playing old fashioned games and singing old songs; after which a delicious supper was served, a beautiful three-story bridal cake forming the table centre-piece. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon received many gifts of silver, and congratulations and best wishes of all their friends.

#### WESTLING U.F.W.A. LOCAL

Mrs. David Will was elected president of Westling U.F.W.A. Local at the annual meeting held recently. Mrs. George Monson is secretary and Mrs. Strandberg is treasurer. Before they left the district, the retiring president and her husband were honored by a gathering of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members, when a gift was presented in appreciation of their services. This Local held a Hard Times Social in December, and also helped with the children's Christmas treat.

#### SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT



Mrs. R. PRICE



# U.F.A. Convention Demands Removal of the Present Grain Commissioners

**Resolution Urges Parliament to Set up New Board of Five, With Duty of Visiting Prairie Points in Grain Moving Season to Investigate Complaints—Garland Prefers Serious Charges Against Grain Commissioners, Which Visiting Member Leaves Unanswered—A Dramatic Episode and A Defeated Sub-amendment**

Declaring that the farmers have lost confidence in the personnel of the present Board of Grain Commissioners, owing to their failure to give to the producers protection such as Parliament had intended to provide, the U.F.A. Annual Convention in Edmonton in January, demanded the removal of this personnel and recommended to Parliament the setting up of a new Board of five, one resident in Alberta and one in Saskatchewan.

The clause demanding the resignation of the present Board was made by way of an amendment moved by Mr. Marsden from the floor of the Convention, to a resolution submitted by the Central Board, and moved by J. K. Sutherland and J. A. Johansen. The resolution, in its final form, was adopted with only one dissenting vote, on January 18th.

A sub-amendment, moved by Carl Axelson when the resolution was first debated on January 17th, asked that three of the Commissioners should be appointed by the Western Wheat Pools and two nominated by the unorganized farmers. This sub-amendment was adopted, but was deleted from the resolution on the following day, after a motion to reconsider had been carried. A statement by President Wood giving reasons for rejection of the sub-amendment very definitely sealed its fate. "I don't see how the Government can refuse our appeal if you leave that sub-amendment off," he declared. "And I don't see how they can give us serious consideration if that sub-amendment is on."

The demand for the dismissal of the present Commissioners followed an eloquent and powerful indictment of that body by E. J. Garland, M.P., who charged that they had utterly failed to function as protectors of the farmers' rights and interest, and in particular that, having first ruled that a farmer could insist on a regular storage ticket as provided under the "Campbell" amendment to the Grain Act, the Commission had afterwards accepted the draft of a new form which was designed to deprive the farmer of his rights under the act. Mr. Garland also showed that the Commission had ruled that if a grower delivered grain which he described as Pool grain, an elevator company was entitled to ship it to its own terminal.

The debate was the occasion of one of the most piquant and dramatic episodes in the history of the Alberta "Farmers' Parliament," when, in the middle of his presentation of the case against the Commission, and the demand for its dismissal, Mr. Garland challenged Commissioner Robinson, whom he noticed in the body of the auditorium, to deny the correctness of the charges. Mr. Robinson afterwards sought and was granted the privilege of the floor and spoke at some length, but failed to deny these charges, or to satisfy the delegates upon the points which had been raised.

## Sutherland Moves Board Resolution

The resolution was submitted by the Central Board of the U.F.A., through the resolutions committee, and was read by A. F. Aitken, chairman of the Order of Business committee. In moving its adoption, Mr. Sutherland said that it was designed to meet a most important and serious situation. For a good many years, and more particularly during the last three, the farmers had been asking themselves why such great trouble was encountered in connection with the grades of their grain. They desired that the Grain Act, which was framed as a protection for the farmer, should function much better in the future than it had done in the past. To that end it must be properly administered, or, in other words, "a practical interpretation must be given of the ideals laid down by the fathers of the act, and it must be carried out to the letter."

"We want," added Mr. Sutherland,

"to put a few more teeth in the act." He then explained the clauses of the resolution which will be found on the opposite page, and concluded with a demand that "instead of complaints being pressed on the Board of Grain Commissioners," they should be "on the job and looking for these sources of trouble." At present the farmers were drawing attention to these matters, but not getting satisfaction. "There should be a more sympathetic interpretation of the Canada Grain Act in the interests of the primary producer, for whom it functioned in the first place."

Briefly explaining that the U.F.A. Board had given the most careful consideration to the resolution, Mr. Johansen suggested that one of the Federal members should be heard from, and mentioned the name of Mr. Garland.

## Marsden Moves Amendment

It was at this point that Mr. Marsden, from the floor of the Convention, caught the eye of Robert Gardiner, M.P., who was in the chair, and moved his amendment, calling for the removal of the present Commissioners. "The new grain ticket," said he, "is practically a contravention of the Canada Grain Act, but the Board of Grain Commissioners have taken no action, and for that reason alone I am asking you to support the amendment." The amendment was duly seconded.

## Garland Supports Removal

Stating that the delegates were called upon to discuss no more important ques-

tions than this, which concerned so closely the future of their daily bread, Mr. Garland said there could be no question but that the Canada Grain Act, enacted in 1900 as a result of the complaints of the farmers, was intended to give them protection. He quoted Professor Paton's description of the Commission, in his book on "Co-operative Grain Marketing" as "the Attorney-General for the growers," whose function it was "to defend your rights and protect your interest against the encroachments of opposing interests."

## Has Title Been Lived Up To?

"Have the Board of Grain Commissioners in the past so protected your rights as to justify you in saying they are the Attorney-General of the Farmers?" asked Mr. Garland.

"Their action this year alone would justify you in saying they have not." He quoted from the report of the Royal Commission which toured the Provinces some years ago under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Turgeon, to the effect that "the importance of its (the Grain Commission's) functions can scarcely be overestimated. It is of vital concern to Canada."

"I ask you, gentlemen," went on the member, "have the Board ever shown any interest in you? Have they, at any time this year, when, as never before, complaints have poured in on them, held a single sitting in the Prairie Provinces to decide your rights? Have they defended you against the encroachments of the grain trade even this last year? Not once. There has not been one single investigation. The Board fails to function."

"I have gone all over the Province, and I find everywhere deep distrust in the whole organization of grain handling, deep distrust of the Grain Commissioners. When a public body such as this is has lost the confidence of those it is supposed to serve, it is time to remove them." (Applause.)

Now, at the last moment, when the great bulk of the grain had been diverted to other channels, the Board had consented to hold an investigation.

## Fight for Growers' Rights

Mr. Garland reviewed the history of the fight in Parliament to obtain for the farmer the right to order that his grain shall be delivered to the terminal elevator of his choice. This provision had been torn out of the act when it was revised a few years ago, through the influence of the organized grain trade.

"That resulted in your counter efforts and agitation and influence which spread like wild-fire over Western Canada, and as a result of those efforts there was restored to you, under what is known as the 'Campbell' amendment, the right to determine the destination of your car of grain."

Thanks to the development of the new system of marketing, the farmer then had found himself for the first time in a position to ship his grain to his own terminal. "There is no question in my mind, as a member of the committee whose recommendations resulted in the passage



of the amendment, that the intention was to restore to the grower his right," said Mr. Garland.

### The New Grain Ticket

And then, what happened? Without notifying the grower, or the Pool or the U.F.A. Board, the Grain Commission accepted the draft of a new form of grain ticket which was definitely designed to divert the farmers' grain to the terminal chosen by the grain company, in defiance of the intention of the act. Was that acting as "Attorney General for the Grower?" They secured the opinion of Mr. Symington, lawyer for the grain trade, whose recommendation for a new form of ticket was forwarded to the Ottawa Government for ratification. The Board had not only ceased to function for the farmer, but had gone in the opposite direction and functioned in the interest of the grain trade.

Mr. Garland contended further that a Board of three men, one of whom sat in Montreal, could not deal with the multitudinous problems which must arise under the act. There had been an immense increase in grain production since the Board was formed, but no recognition had been given to this development. That was why the resolution asked for a Board of five members—that they might spread themselves out over the vast areas.

The Commission should be in motion during the grain season, from point to point. A large number was required, "men who are above suspicion, who satisfy you as to their ability to function and their integrity in functioning. Is this Board efficient which itself in the space of a few months changes its own rulings and does it in writing?"

### The Board's Two Rulings

Mr. Garland then quoted the answer of the Commission to a telegram from the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool in which they asked for a ruling on the following question: "A farmer who is member of the Pool, delivering grain at a country elevator, can the operator refuse to issue the regular storage ticket as described in the Grain Act, and insist on his accepting the new form? Can the elevator man refuse, on the request of the farmer, to give the regular storage ticket, provided by the act, and insist on his taking the new form?"

The reply of the Commission, on November 11th last, was "Under the Grain Act any farmer, Pool or non-Pool, delivering grain, either to a country or line elevator, can demand ticket as provided by the Grain Act."

"I am informed," Mr. Garland went on, "and as I see one of the Grain Commissioners in the hall, he will correct me if I am wrong, that the Board promised to see that the firm obeyed the order, and to enforce the order, and some time subsequently, on being asked what action had been taken, we were informed that the matter had been dropped."

"I want you to concentrate on this conflict in ruling. Here they are ruling, 'Yes, the farmer can insist on the regular form of storage ticket on November 11th, and on January 15th in a case in which the farmer refused to accept under any circumstances the new high power ticket, the Board wires to this effect: 'The Board have never ruled that the grower is always entitled to a ticket on his own grain.' This telegram was signed by F. J. Rathbone, and the other one was also signed by him."

"In other words, in the space of a few months the Board revised their original

(Continued on next page)

## Resolution on Reorganization of Canada Grain Board

The resolution adopted by the Annual Convention of the U.F.A., demanding removal of the present Board of Grain Commissioners and asking Parliament to reconstitute the Board with a view to adequate protection of the producers' rights and interest, is published in full below, as amended by resolution from the floor of the Convention. The amending paragraphs are printed in black. The original resolution was submitted by the U.F.A. Central Board.

Whereas the Canada Grain Act was passed for the protection of the farmers, and

Whereas the Board of Grain Commissioners was appointed to insure to the farmers the protection intended to be extended to them by the Canada Grain Act, and

Whereas, in the opinion of this Convention the present Board of Grain Commissioners have failed to function in such a manner as to give to the farmers the protection that Parliament intended them to have, and

Whereas the farmers have, as a consequence, lost confidence in the personnel of the present Board, and

Whereas since the creation of the Board (comprised of three commissioners) the production and shipment of grain has increased enormously, and

Whereas, export of grain through Pacific ports has since been developed, and

Whereas, the extension of the area from which grain is produced in large quantities makes it impossible for a Board of three commissioners functioning properly, to give the farmers the protection the Grain Act was designed to extend to them:

### BE IT RESOLVED:

(a) That this Convention demand the removal of the present Grain Commissioners:

(b) That this Convention request Parliament to amend the Canada Grain Act to provide:

1. A Board of Five Commissioners, one of whom shall reside in Alberta and one in Saskatchewan.

2. That the duties of the Board be defined and extended and that power be given to the Board to enforce its orders.

3. That the Board be given power to investigate and be charged with the duty of investigating on its own initiative, every operation incidental to the movement of grain from the time and place of its being threshed to its final destination, whether in or out of Canada;

4. That the Board be charged with the duty of holding sittings throughout the three Prairie Provinces, each year, during the period from the First of September to the end of February next, for the purpose of enquiring into the operations of the various facilities operating under license and regulation under the Canada Grain Act and to hear all complaints;

5. That the foregoing provision be given effect by the increase in number of Commissioners and not by the appointment of inspectors.

6. That Parliament provide funds to pay to Commissioners salaries sufficiently large to make available for the office, candidates of outstanding ability, industry and integrity.

The amendment printed in black above was substituted for the following paragraphs, which were contained in the resolution as first submitted to the Convention by the U.F.A. Central Board:

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED**, that this Convention request the Parliament of Canada to amend the Canada Grain Act:

1. By striking out the sections providing (a) Board of Grain Commissioners, and (b) for the appointment of Commissioners.

2. That in lieu of the sections so repealed, provision be made for the creation of a board of five Commissioners, one of whom shall reside in Alberta and one in Saskatchewan.



ruling and made a new ruling. Frankly they are not fools; they are bright men. We know they are bright men, because we had to cross examine them in committee. They are men with intelligence far above the average, and when men of such intelligence arrive at a definite decision on a matter of such importance, in such a conflicting way, surely it is time we removed them! You know the situation as well as I do. Why must we send in an affidavit when we want an investigation? Why compel the affidavit when the trade can receive an answer over the telephone or by letter?

#### Case at De Winton

"Take a case that occurred at De Winton. A Chevrolet truck was hauling grain and found by the operator to weigh 3,850 pounds, and then 4,800 pounds empty, and there had been no rain during that time, a difference of 950 pounds on an empty truck. Their attention was called to the matter, but they have got to have complaints in writing. We say, what are the grain agents going to do with the scale? We might as well get out the brass band. Is not the elevator smart enough to know what that means and correct anything which might exist, if it did exist?"

"In dozens of cases it has been clearly shown and admitted by line company operators that they have at times mixed other grain with special bin, but we have no check-up, and the only body supposed to do this and administer the act is the Board of Grain Commissioners. There was once a surprise check-up by the Board in a terminal elevator, in which was found a serious state of affairs, and from that day to this there has been no check-up of operators of country elevators."

"I am frankly in favor of the amendment moved. Your Board moved a resolution in which it suggests in a kindly and indirect manner the dismissal of the present Board, but we want it to be effective. Your Board's resolution says: 'Strike out everything in the act which now provides for the existence of the three Commissioners, then turn around and insert the clause regarding five commissioners; but what is to prevent the taking of the present three Commissioners, and adding of two more?'"

"WHAT WE SHOULD SHOW IS THAT WE WANT TO HAVE THIS BOARD FIRED AND A NEW AND EFFECTIVE BOARD APPOINTED. I therefore, for my part, speaking as an individual, urge you to accept the amendment, which is clear and definite, asking you to fire the present Board and appoint a Board of five—an independent Board with duties more clearly defined, which will raise no question in the future as to its duties—as to its attorneyship in behalf of the farmers."

#### Robinson Takes Floor

As Mr. Garland resumed his seat, Mr. Robinson rose to say that he challenged a number of statements which had been made, and that before the resolution was submitted he would like to explain. The speaker had "brought charges which if true are only half true and very misleading."

Mr. Robinson was given the privilege of the platform on motion of Mr. Aitken. He declared that "if all the statements made by my good friend, Mr. Garland, are true and can be proven, I see no reason why you should not pass that resolution." But he challenged the speaker to produce any evidence in support of any of the statements he had made.

Mr. Robinson went on to assert in answer to the charge that the Board were

not an itinerant body, that he had found it necessary to travel from Halifax and St. John to Victoria dealing with questions affecting the grain trade. The Grain Act expressly stated that the Board should investigate complaints when made upon affidavit, and the trade could have no investigation by calling over the telephone. In the six years he had been on the Board he had known no case of an investigation made at the request of the grain trade by phone.

As to the complaint that the Board sat in Winnipeg dealing with complaints in their office, Mr. Robinson said that their endeavor was to get the matter complained of settled without going to court. "And just here, let me draw your attention to something evidently overlooked . . . the Board of Grain Commissioners have no more authority to carry out any of the provisions of this act than any delegate in this room. They have unlimited scope as to making regulations, but they have no authority to enforce them."

The Board had planned months ago to take one case, and if after investigation it was found a proper case that would be a fair average of all complaints, they would take it to court, laying information with a justice of the peace "and any man or woman in this room can do precisely the same thing."

Mr. Robinson went on to say that certain people had insisted that the Board should interpret a contract made by the Wheat Pool with country elevators.

Mr. Aitken: "Did they get the authority of the Grain Act to do that?"

#### In Saskatchewan

Before the Royal Commission in Saskatchewan, Mr. Robinson continued, Mr. Millican had stated that the reason why the Pool there had not taken a case to court was that if the decision were in their favor it would be appealed and go from court to court until the period of the contract would have elapsed. The speaker had asked a lawyer of the Pool whether he thought the Board had authority to interpret the act, and he had said no.

The Commissioners had settled every year between four and five hundred farmers' complaints, about 98 per cent in favor of the farmers, because the farmers were right.

#### Symington and Murray

As to the consultation with Mr. Symington, a grain trade lawyer, and the sending down of his opinion to Ottawa upon certain tickets, the Board had also asked Mr. Tom Murray, who it was understood represented the Saskatchewan Pool, to put his views on the matter in writing, and they had also asked their own lawyer. Mr. Symington put his views in writing, but Mr. Murray refused to say a word. If the gentleman who had just spoken had known that, then "he was deliberately deceiving you."

Referring to the investigation into one complaint which was then forthcoming, Mr. Robinson said that one would be as good as thousands. They had no authority to enforce their findings, but "if the finding is such that in their opinion it is a proper case to go before the court, then the Board may advise the Minister of Trade and Commerce that in their opinion this case should be taken up by the Department, and threshed out to a conclusion."

"As to the change of views, one Commissioner gave what is a very fair ruling, but under the Canada Grain Act any man delivering grain has the right to get a ticket. We are unanimous on this point, and gave a ruling that a ticket shall be issued in the name of the farmer. We

have insisted, so far as we can insist, that a man shall ship his grain wherever he shall see fit, but some of the grain people have refused to be guided by our advice and say, 'No, we have contracts with these that give us the right to do certain things with Pool grain.' He was expressing no opinion on the contract, but that was the point at issue, and would be faced."

It made no difference to him, said Mr. Robinson, whether the number of Commissioners was increased or not, but three men would do more than five. His experience was that one man would do more work than two, because the two would have to argue, and the one, if he knew his business, would go on and do what was right. A dozen people could have arrived at the same conclusion as several hundred in that Convention hall, in far less time.

Mr. Robinson concluded by saying that he challenged anyone to name an instance where he had failed to do his duty as he saw it.

#### Garland Replies

Mr. Garland: "On a question of privilege. My veracity has been courteously and diplomatically assailed by the last speaker—if not my veracity, my purpose and it has been suggested that I have made an innuendo of some sort or other. I do not think that anybody can say I made an innuendo. I think I was pretty frank, (cheers), but my friend, Mr. Robinson, came to the platform and proceeded to tell you, to disclose where-in I had made error. He sat down without referring at all to the fact that the Board had changed their rulings. He quibbled unmistakably on the question of being or not being itinerant. He said he has gone as far as Nova Scotia and Halifax—"

Mr. Wood: "Where the wheat is—"

Mr. Garland: "Where the wheat is not. The fact is he did not meet our contentions, and what we demand is that the Board be meeting here, (where we can get in touch with it if necessary daily), and move from point to point as the cancer develops."

"This is not an original thought on our part, it is not an original thought on the part of Mr. Robinson. If the Board are an itinerant body as he implies why did Mr. Justice Turgeon, on page 55 of his report, say: 'We have already stressed this point in regard to the examination of country elevators. The Board should be an itinerant one in the same way as the Board of Railway Commissioners.'"

"I make this statement and I defy contradiction. I say the Commission, in spite of the fact that there were hundred of cases of grievances, made no move to hold a single investigation until 80 per cent of the grain had moved."

"Mr. Robinson opened the question whether the Pools were consulted or not. Ladies and gentlemen, I did not say the Central Pool had not been consulted. I know nothing about it. I did not say whether the Manitoba or Saskatchewan Pool had been consulted, I told you that our Pool in this Province knew nothing of the action taken, and I have that information from your own solicitor. Is that justice do you think? Do you think we would not have had our recommendation? On the question of rulings I have a letter from the Board of Grain Commissioners in which this is set out:

#### Under Snow's Signature

"They have ruled in writing over the signature of Matthew Snow, if a grower delivers grain if he represents it is Pool grain the elevator is entitled to regard it



taken into store on account of the Pool and ship to their own terminal. What does that mean? It means if the elevator operator says to you as you haul your grain on to the scale—"Pool wheat, Jim?" and you say, 'Yes,' forthwith he is entitled to regard that as taken into store on account of the Pool and ship to their own terminal. Was that a ruling in favor of the people who grow grain?"

Many delegates: "No, No."

#### Board and Itinerary

Mr. Robinson: "I did not come here to bandy words with my good friend—for I still look on Mr. Garland as a good friend of mine. Now he forces me to say something I do not like to say about myself, not about him. It is about the itinerant Board. I want to tell you gentlemen, speaking for myself I am as strongly in favor of an itinerant board as any man in this room, and if I am not fired, which I likely will be, but even if I am fired, I will say that is what the Board should do. That is my view speaking personally. But what does the Grain Act say? It says we have to have our Head Office at the head of the Lakes, four or five hundred miles east of Winnipeg. I have resided there for six years and a half and I have still to meet a single solitary honest to goodness farmer who does nothing else, at that point, but the law says we have to do it.

"This is what I want to say and my good friend having a poor case would make the best of it. He said I went down to Halifax and those places because there was no grain there. I want you to know that the C.P.R. hauled down at least twelve million bushels to St. John and Halifax has a new Government elevator which the Board have had the responsibility of running up until last year and one firm has contracted to put six million bushels there this year. I have kept track of the distance travelled in my duties as Commissioner, and this did not include the trip to Halifax, and it is 38,000 miles looking after the interests of the farmers in the three western Provinces.

#### Power to Cancel License

Asked whether the Commission had not power to remove the license of a particular elevator that broke the provisions of the act, Mr. Robinson said that to padlock the door of an elevator might be penalizing the farmer who had grain to deliver.

#### Axelson Moves Sub-Amendment

Carl Axelson said the only comment he had to make on Mr. Garland's speech was that it was very very mild. It had been said that the Commission had ceased to function in the farmers' interest. He would say that it never had functioned for the farmers. After hearing the two speakers he was convinced that the Grain Act was administered in the interests of the trade. Was there any other business but agriculture which had its products standardized by the Government? There was no commission passing upon articles manufacturers turned out. The farmers had been trying to get standardized repairs, and were told it could not be done.

Mr. Axelson then moved his sub-amendment to the amendment asking a Commission of five, as follows:

"And that three of these Commissioners shall be appointed by the three respective Pools of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the other two be nominated by the unorganized farmers."

"If you put that over," said the delegate, "you will have a Board who won't go over the fence to the other side. If

## Coarse Grains Pool for Alberta

### Wheat Pool Board of Directors Decide to Form Pool to Commence With 1929 Crop

#### By POOL PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT

The Board of Directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool have decided to form a Coarse Grains Pool to commence operation with the delivery of the 1929 crop.

Coarse Grains Pools have been in operation in Manitoba and Saskatchewan for several years and have given satisfactory results. The delay in organizing such a Pool in Alberta has been attributed to the fact that considerable percentage of our coarse grains are fed to livestock.

At the delegate meeting in November a resolution was passed recommending that the Board of Directors proceed with the organization of a Coarse Grains Pool. To operate such a Pool requires comparatively slight extra cost, as the machinery of the Wheat Pool is utilized. A member of the Coarse Grains Pool must be also a member of the Wheat Pool.

Before next harvest announcement will be made of the particular kinds of coarse grain the Pool will handle this year. More complete information will be given from time to time during the year.

Producers of coarse grains in Alberta who have not already signed a coarse grains contract are invited to do so. These contracts may be obtained from the head office of the Wheat Pool, Calgary, the Edmonton office, McLeod Building, from Pool elevators, Pool Directors or delegates and Pool canvassers.

#### Licensing and Control

you do not show determination you will get nothing. You might as well say what you want but take the best you can get."

The amendment was duly seconded. Just at this point, H. McKenzie suggested that if 98 per cent of the cases dealt with by the Board had been settled in favor of the farmers, it seemed unbelievable that the Board's legal authority was ineffective.

#### Trade and Board's Rulings

Mr. Robinson: "I do not know of a single case where the Board of Grain Commissioners has rendered a settlement where what is known as the Grain trade have not made a settlement in accordance with our request. We made no formal ruling, but we asked them to settle, and in many cases they have settled where they said they had no legal right to settle, but if the Board asked them to do so they would do so—and they have done so." The Board had not been engaged in a legal case since he became a member, except one, and that was against an elevator company and the exchequer court ruled against the Board.

W. A. Childs of Iron Springs expressed disagreement with the sub-amendment, but said if the Board had no authority to function it was time there was a body that could.

Mr. Moore, Delia, thought the crux of the matter lay in the limited powers of the Board, rather than in the number of members.

Mr. Hanson: "The Turgeon report says distinctly that the Board has power to license an elevator and revoke that license. Section 3 of the resolution also provides for that point."

Rice Sheppard believed the Convention had been wasting its time by "damning the Board. . . without proper knowledge." He had come to Canada on the same boat as Mr. Robinson, and would trust him as readily as any man in the U.F.A. To give the Board more powers seemed to be the best plan. A delegate remarked that the resolution was not concerned with an individual but with the Board as a body.

Col. Robinson of Munson supported the resolution, remarking that the power of licensing should be adequate to give control. It was through this power that the Liquor Commission exercised control of those under its jurisdiction. Privileges had undoubtedly been granted by the Commission. The Commission had been defied by business organizations, and had failed to assert their authority.

A delegate asked whether Commissioner Robinson could stay on the Board as a man of honor and integrity, and still believe it had no powers to enforce its rulings. Would it not have been better to have resigned? and what salary was he getting?

The Commissioner replied that he had left the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company to take his present position at \$1500 less per annum than he previously received. He added that in Winnipeg the grain trade said that "the Pools have the Grain Commission body and soul."

Upon the previous question being moved, the sub-amendment was carried by a large majority, and subsequently the amendment and the resolution as amended.

On motion of Mr. Aitken, a vote of thanks to Mr. Robinson for coming to the Convention and stating his side of the matter, was adopted.

Before the close of the evening session Hector McKenzie moved to reconsider the resolution, pointing out that the matter was of serious moment in its bearing on the Pool movement. Mr. Macklin moved that the matter be brought up on Friday, and his proposal was adopted.

#### Resolution Reconsidered

On Friday reconsideration was agreed upon, and after some debate the resolution was adopted with the amendment but with the sub-amendment deleted.

Mr. Moore of Delia felt a mistake had been made in proposing to give the Pool power to appoint Commissioners, as the



granting of such power would be discriminatory.

Mr. Axelson, as sponsor for the sub-amendment, launched into a defence of his proposal. The only objection raised he said, was that it might give the Wheat Pool too much power. The resolution without the sub-amendment meant that an attempt was being made to collaborate with the grain trade, on a fifty-fifty proposition. "They may think you too hoggish, and of course you as good respectable people don't want all your rights; you want to give them something for nothing," he said. "I am going to tell you here and now that our organization is bent upon collaboration. Collaboration is the first step towards another that usually happens—that those who are leading to collaborate very soon become collusionists, and then your whole works are up and you have to start all over again."

#### Would New Board Be Any Better?

The original motion and the first amendment, said Mr. Axelson, was very wide. Who were the Liberal Government who appointed the Commission and if this one was fired would appoint the next? They were the "executive committee of the industrial and financial and capitalistic interests of Canada." Had the delegates any reason to believe that these particular people hadn't instructed the present Grain Commission? Another Government representing the same capitalistic class had established a Wheat Board as a war measure to keep the price of wheat down when it was going up, and when wheat was going down they disbanded it. The farmers made efforts to get a Wheat Board later from the Liberal Government, and the farmers did not get it because these people at Ottawa did not represent them, but the industrial and commercial interests. "Why think that this particular institution that has done all this is going to be so generous as to appoint the kind of Commission that will do the right thing for you?" There was a fight for control going on, and at present the grain trade had got control. "You have got to work for your organization and for yourselves."

The farmer did the work. Why should he entrust to other people the handling of the result of his work. Did any other institution allow the Government to dictate its policy and hire its committees?

#### The Unorganized Farmers

Mr. Axelson said he had suggested that two members of the Board should be selected from the unorganized farmers because he felt that the granting of this particular privilege might "remind them that they might just as well be organized as unorganized, and I thought it would be one of the best appeals we could make to these people." He could see nothing dangerous in the sub-amendment.

The farmers should not divide themselves in such a manner as to give the grain trade power to manipulate control of the Board. The only effective basis for the farmers was a united front. "If they figure that your political conception is sufficiently strong to stand solid behind the resolution they (the Government) will consider your demand, because they cannot stay in politics without your support. On that particular basis you will have some capacity to bargain. Consequently you have got to build up a united front of all the farmers, not only economically but politically, so that if you don't get what you want you can immediately

commence to build up your forces to secure political power in Federal affairs also and thus gain what you want."

Mr. Axelson's speech was greeted with applause. He was followed by Mr. Antonson, who wondered how the unorganized farmers could appoint anybody, and said that if they became organized, then they would be ineffective so far as this resolution was concerned. He appealed to the chairman (Mr. Gardiner) for an explanation.

#### Gardiner Answers Question

Mr. Gardiner: "The sub-amendment states very definitely that two of the Board of Commissioners shall be appointed by the unorganized farmers. Mr. Axelson has presented to you a very nice viewpoint of what we all hope to see come true some day, but he has rather finished his argument in view of his statement that those unorganized farmers would become organized." In such event Mr. Gardiner did not see how this provision, if inserted in the Grain Act, could be carried out.

While it might be true in theory that the farmers if they handled the grain from start to finish, should appoint the Grain Commissioners, said Mr. Macklin, such was not actually the case. The line elevators also had an interest. He thought that men with such high powers as the Board should be appointed by the Dominion Government, and not any particular interest, because if the farmers appointed some, the grain trade would reasonably claim to have their nominees too. It did seem that the Grain Act itself was not too bad now; the trouble was in its administration.

Col. Robinson thought the first amendment very reasonable, and that there was some chance of the farmers getting what they wanted there. "Personally, I don't think we have a ghost of a chance to get anything if we ask for five farmers."

Mr. McKenzie said it would be neither democratic nor equitable to carry out the provisions of the sub-amendment. If it were passed it would be necessary to "try to coerce the Federal Government into giving you something your representatives could not possibly get for you. And I challenge any man or woman to give us any illustration in the past 20 years of where Western Canada has been better served than by those eleven men we have sent to Ottawa," he added. Mr. McKenzie said that he and his friend Mr. Axelson would have to agree mutually to differ, but he would still be able to shake hands with his old friend Axelson.

Guy W. Johnson, Calgary Local, opposed the sub-amendment. The grain trade would logically think that if the farmers appointed three members of the Board, they should appoint the other two. "If you are going to get a Board that will function you want a Board without bias one way or another," he said, "a judicial Board who will see that the act is carried out as prescribed by Parliament. If we ask for three members, it is quite obvious that the country will regard it as a fighting organization instead of a judicial organization."

#### President Sums Up

President Wood said there was no argument in this matter. It was just a question of the delegates understanding what they were doing.

"Now we have one of the most important things in the Dominion of Canada in our grain trade," he continued—"especially the wheat trade. We have a unique position in this country in re-

gard to that. We have what has always been known as the grain trade; this is an established institution, and has existed for years. We have another kind of grain trade being carried on by the farmers themselves, the Pools. We are both legalized. We are both supposed to be equally protected by the law. And we are both supposed to be regulated by the law.

"Now under the old system before we had a Pool, there was a great deal of complaint of injustice among the farmers and the treatment received at the hands of the grain trade. And our Government undertook to establish an independent Commission to stand between the producer and the trade, with the primary object of protecting the producers' rights, because the trade didn't necessarily need much protection. But that was the object of this Commission. That Commission was appointed not from the grain trade—I am not sure that one of the men was not taken from the grain trade—but he was appointed not to serve the grain trade nor to serve the farmer, but rather to serve both and to protect the farmer, as I believe, from the trade.

"Now certain developments have taken place. The Pool is operating and it has made certain complications. And there is a certain amount of conflict between the Pool and the old established grain trade. There is another conflict between the individual grower that always existed and the old grain trade, certain complications in that brought about by the Pool itself. Now your Board of Directors have investigated this matter, got all the information we could, and we have drawn a resolution for certain specific purposes to accomplish certain definite things, and that was the protection of the farmer as against the grain trade. We endorsed the idea of an independent Commission.

"We haven't any objection to the institution that exists at the present time called a Board of Grain Commissioners. But somehow or other certain things have arisen in regard to administration and we don't believe that the farmers can depend on this Commission in the protection of their rights. Now I am not going to make any irresponsible or reckless charges but that one fact we are convinced of. And we have asked the Government to do something in regard to the matter to protect the grower in his rights, as we believe the original commission was intended to do. We have completely despaired of the present board as constituted ever functioning efficiently in that capacity. We said to the Government, 'We want justice.' We don't say to the farmer that the grain trade is doing something that we ourselves ought to do. We say to the Government that 'we want your protection.' We don't ask the Government to destroy the grain trade nor we don't ask the Government to put us in a position where if it was possible we could do the same things to the grain trade through this new Commission that they are doing through the present commission. We want justice and that is all we do want, and it is justice between legal established institutions of this country.

"We tell these people, we tell the Government, that we want an independent Commission and we want the Government to take the responsibility for that Commission, giving us justice as between the elements of this trade, the

(Continued on page 38)



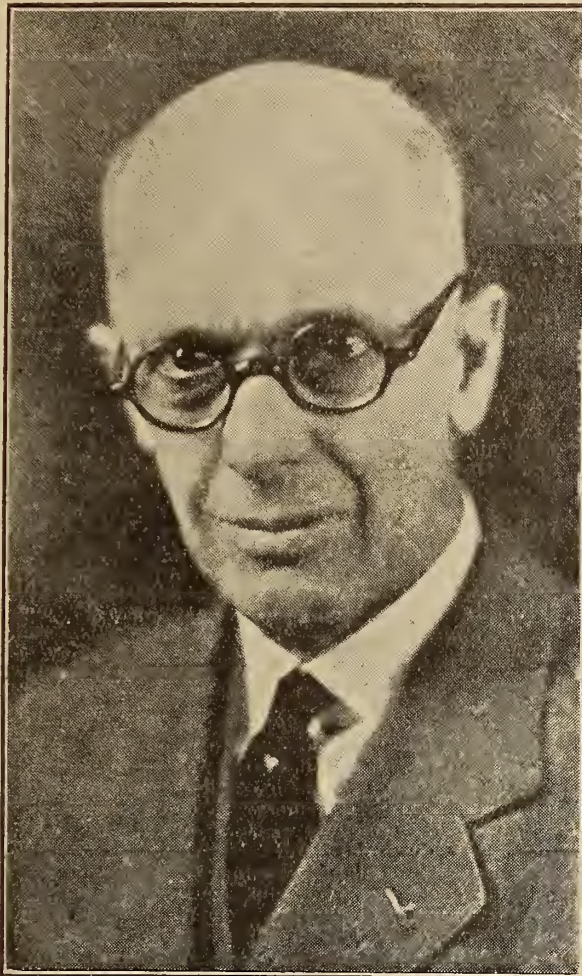
# President Urges Concerted Effort by Locals in Solution of Local Problems

**"Nothing Approaching Perfection Will Be Reached Until Our Larger Enterprises Are Supported by Highly Developed Co-operative Locals," Declares H. W. Wood in Annual Address—U.F.A. Locals and Community Problems**

Since our last Annual Convention little change has taken place in the general situation of the organization. The Locals are moving quietly along, with practically the same faithful membership carrying on as usual. No particular growth that can be tabulated has taken place, and likewise no manifest decay. This situation is causing no little concern among some of our membership, and some suggestions have been offered as to ways and means of creating more interest and enthusiasm, and increasing the membership. In trying to analyze the situation and estimate values of suggestions offered, I am not very enthusiastic over probable results. This conclusion has not been reached without giving the matter serious consideration, nor has the conclusion itself caused me to view the future with pessimism or alarm. Of course, I would like to see all the farmers in Alberta so filled with appreciation of the wonderful accomplishments of the U.F.A. and so impressed with the necessity of perpetuating its life and vigor that conscience would permit none of them to neglect keeping up their active membership, but to expect immediate results even approaching this desirable condition would be vain.

Nevertheless, I would like to see a real revival of interest in the U.F.A. When I say a "real revival" I mean one based on the solid foundation of a keen realization of responsibility. This, to my mind, is the only kind of revival that will be followed by stability and growth. In fact, I do not believe the farmers of Alberta would respond to a trivial or spurious rallying cry. They are not wandering around aimlessly in an industrial jungle, waiting for a leader to direct their movements. They are already in action, moving in an orderly, confident manner in the direction they confidently believe leads to the open lands of industrial freedom. Thirty-six thousand of them are marching in the Wheat Pool ranks; a lesser number in the Livestock Pool. They are active in the Dairy Pool, in the Egg and Poultry Pool, and in various other enterprises. In fact, there never was so much activity among the Alberta farmers as at the present time.

The Wheat Pool is stronger and its members are more alive and active than ever before; also more confident of the future. I am informed that the same is true of the other Pools. The Alberta Government, for which the U.F.A. is responsible, has a record of achievement that is highly satisfactory, not only to the U.F.A. membership, but also to the citizens of Alberta in general. The U.F.A. Federal members, for whom this organization is responsible, are carrying on seemingly to the satisfaction of all concerned. The question is: On what call to action will we base an attempted rallying of our Locals in revival and new life?



**President Wood—"The Chief"**

It goes without argument that the life of our organization must continue if the farmers of Alberta are to hold their present position in industrial reform and social reconstruction. It is true that most of our organized activities are being carried on outside of the organization, but the U.F.A. is the parent of all of them—the foundation of the whole structure. No structure is safe after its foundation has crumbled.

## **Importance of Our Political Movement**

Even admitting that our commercial enterprises are of primary importance and that it were possible for them to live and thrive after the decay of the U.F.A., the importance of sustaining our political reform would be in nowise minimized thereby. The U.F.A. Locals are the machinery through which our political movement functions democratically. Without this machinery it could not so function and all the progress we have made politically would at once become nullified.

It is not an accident that the Alberta Government has such a wide and favor-

able reputation for sane business and efficiency. The members of the Government have nothing to do but take care of the business of the Province, while you operate the political machinery, and elect them for that purpose. You operate the machinery with the greatest possible efficiency, and the least possible expense, and you demand of your elected members that they administer the affairs of the Province likewise. We have no reason to believe that a farmers' party that had to build, finance, and operate its own machinery, and fight its way to power, would be any more efficient and economical in administering the business of the Province than any other government. What has been saved to the people of Alberta by the breaking down of wrong political machinery can never be accurately estimated, but it should be clear to every thinking man and woman in the Province that we cannot afford to take a chance by reverting to the old system.

While, for a long time, I have believed that industrial reform must precede political reform, there is little if any difference in their relative importance. While we can not legislate right industrial structure into existence, neither can we succeed in building right industrial structure against wrong and opposing legislation. As right industrial construction proceeds, it must be supported by sustaining legislation.

To let the U.F.A. lapse would be disastrous not only to our political movement, but would mark the beginning of disintegration that would endanger our whole organized movement, including the Pools. It is needless to say that we can not afford to take any such chance, and I do not believe there is any very serious danger.

But how are we to maintain the strength and perpetuate the life of the parent organization?

In dealing with this question, an analysis of the situation and its causes is the only proper starting point. Then, let us ask ourselves the question: "What is it that is wrong with the U.F.A.?" About the only criticism we ever hear is that the membership is not so large as it should be—not nearly so large as it once was. This falling away of our membership from the peak is a matter of record, and must be faced frankly and dealt with seriously and intelligently. We must try neither to under-estimate nor over-estimate its significance. What is its real significance? Does it mean a repudiation of the principles of the organization, or a lack of faith in the ability of the organization to accomplish the work it set out to do?

## **Every Objective Attained**

It can mean neither of these. It cannot mean the latter because the organization has accomplished every definite objective undertaken. It can not mean



the former because there is nothing to indicate that the delinquent members are not supporting the institutions promoted and organized by the U.F.A. as loyally as they supported the U.F.A. itself in the organization of these institutions. It may be they think that in the organization of these activities the U.F.A. has completed its mission and is no longer of sufficient importance to merit their active support. While this may be true of some individuals I do not believe it is true of any considerable number. No one who has seriously thought the matter out could come to such a conclusion.

I believe the trouble with the large majority of these delinquent members is that they have become interested in the activities of the Pools, and seeing nothing of special immediate importance going on in the U.F.A. they have become indifferent and negligent of their duty. In their zeal for larger, newer and more exciting things, they have forgotten the importance of those quieter, more intimate duties. It has been a lack of serious thinking, rather than wrong thinking.

This analysis of the situation does not explain away the trouble. It is an attempt to locate the trouble in order that we may intelligently deal with it. That the trouble is real, and the situation serious enough to warrant most earnest consideration, can not be gainsaid. It is said that trouble or difficulties in the way of progress exist only for the purpose of being removed. How are we going to solve the difficulties confronting us in order that our progress may not be endangered or retarded?

#### No "Cure-Alls" Obtainable

In the course of human progress there are many events in widely separated spheres of thought and activity that bear a close analogy to each other. Not so very long ago drug stores were filled with patent medicine cure-alls. A patient suffering from some ailment was given some particular brand of these nostrums, prescribed by a well-meaning neighbor who had not even attempted to diagnose the disease, and knew little about the medicinal qualities of the remedy prescribed. Today these cure-alls have practically disappeared from the drug shelves, and from the advertising columns. For the past 50 years sick farmers' organizations have been offered, and have been offering, all kinds of ready-made nostrums for their social and economic ills. For years they swallowed them as rapidly as offered, to find that they left disappointment and a bad taste only. They are fed up on them. Today they want to know what they are taking and why they are taking it—what the trouble is and the reasons for believing the remedy prescribed will cure it.

In dealing with the present situation in the U.F.A., there is little or nothing to be gained by offering artificial stimulants in the form of impractical appeals. To go out to the Locals with a hackneyed appeal on some thread-bare question that does not offer action with reasonable hope of results will be futile—worse than futile because its tendency will be to deaden the interest that is now only dormant. The situation must be met by the farmers themselves. It is their interests that are involved; the solution of the problem is in their hands, and they alone can solve it. It is the duty of every member of the organization to get as clear an understanding as possible of what is involved, and then take up his part of the work in a practical businesslike way. Each will have work to do as an individual, but all must work together for a common end.

#### Responsibility of the Locals

The whole problem is a simple one and the work will not be difficult. The organization is composed of Locals, and the Locals of individuals. Unless the individuals will keep up the Locals, the organization will cease to exist. There is a certain amount of assistance Central can give the Locals, but the amount is limited and costly. The proper function of Central is to take care of the details of the work of the organization as a whole. This is necessary and must be done and should be done both economically and efficiently. Central can carry on the work of keeping up the membership of the Locals neither economically nor efficiently. Why should some one from Central go out to your Local to tell you that you should pay your dues? This process costs more money than the dues amount to, consequently is an economic waste. There are over 12,000 faithful members in the Locals scattered over the Province. They understand the importance of keeping up the strength and growth of the organization. It is their organization. It is also their Central. It is they rather than Central who are interested in the economy and efficiency of carrying on, as well as in the life, growth and vigor of the organization.

But some say that there is nothing to do in the Locals; that it is hard to get a meeting of the members and impossible to collect dues except from the faithful few. While I admit there is an element of truth in this idea, I think there is a greater element of error. In our zeal to get our larger, and seemingly more important co-operative enterprises launched and in successful operation, haven't we overlooked the importance of local co-operation?

#### Only Hope of Humanity

We believe that co-operation is the true law of life and the only hope of humanity, and that it must be developed to perfection. It is my belief that so far as the Alberta farmers are concerned, nothing approaching perfection will be reached until our larger enterprises are supported by highly developed co-operative Locals; and they must be supported by practically all the farmers in the Province. The Locals must support the larger enterprises and the individuals must support the Locals. This is the process of developing strength and solidarity in our greater enterprises from which the individuals will derive their benefits.

The Locals are not only the workshops in which the individuals must develop the habit and spirit and learn the science of co-operation, but there is much necessary co-operation that can be done only through the Locals. This is community co-operation. How many communities are getting the best possible results in dealing with community problems? These problems are many, including all business, social and educational activities. Every community has these problems and they are being dealt with intelligently or let drift. They can be dealt with intelligently only through organized co-operation.

In modern industrial advancement, isolation and individualism have reduced agriculture to poverty and made the farmer the butt of the crude jokes of the vulgar world. Modern improvements of transportation and communication facilities have released the farmer from his former condition of isolation, and made it possible and practicable for him to develop community life to the extent of his own desires. The U.F.A. Local, working in co-operative harmony with the U.F.W.A. and the Junior U.F.A., should be the most

active and progressive institution in every rural community in the Province. This kind of work carried on intelligently throughout this Province for ten years will make Alberta a better place to live in than the world has ever known. In thus solving our community problems, we would at the same time solve the problems in all our larger activities. This will involve the continuous activity of the Locals, but it can be made attractive by being carried on in a practical, methodical way.

#### Doing First Things First

Begin at the beginning by doing first things first. I would suggest that the logical first thing to do would be to make a record of all the available desirable material for membership in the community, including men, women and juniors. Carefully analyze this material and then begin your campaign for membership. It might be advisable to stage a rally, but I would certainly advise against trying to work up an over-amount of enthusiasm with the idea that when the rally is over the work is done. The reaction from such a rally is liable to be discouraging and leave your Local in worse condition than before. A methodical, constructive program is the only practical method—the only hope.

There is always a narrow margin between those in the Local and some on the outside. A little more effort would bring in some of those outsiders. I am convinced that well directed effort on the part of all members would promote a continuous growth of the Local until all the useful, desirable material is secured. This work need not be made unnecessarily onerous, but it is a part of the process and must be carried on continuously.

While the building up of the membership of the Locals is the first essential, it is not an end within itself. It is rather the formation of your forces for efficient work. This work consists of dealing with every local community problem that exists, or may arise. In regard to what the problems may be, I cannot undertake to tabulate them. They will not be the same in every community. New ones will arise, and the aspect of old ones will change. They will include all the problems involved in making your community better, socially and financially. Whatever the nature of the problem may be, it can be dealt with more intelligently and efficiently through co-operation than any other way.

There should be the closest kind of co-operation and mutual assistance between the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. Locals, and both should give guidance and assistance to the juniors. The rising generation cannot begin too early to learn to put into practice intelligent co-operation. Other institutions take a much more lively interest in guiding the trend of thought of their young people. We do not want to teach them creed or dogma, but we should put forth every effort to teach them to live and work in conformity with the true laws of life, thus fitting them to take their proper places in the upward social struggle.

#### ONE ENOUGH

"There ought to be only one head to every family," declared the earnest speaker in the club.

"That's true," agreed a little man, standing by the mantelshelf, making figures on a piece of paper.

"You agree, do you?" asked the first man, with a smile.

"Indeed I do," was the answer. "I've just paid for hats for nine daughters." —Wall Street Journal.



# Sturdy, Vigorous Growth of Active, Healthy Locals Shown in Report of U.F.W.A. President

One Thousand More Women Members of Association Shown on Records as Compared With Year Ago, States Mrs. R. B. Gunn in Annual Address—Farm Women Deeply Interested in Provision of Electricity to Farm Homes at Cost Under Provincial Ownership

It is very encouraging to be able to report that this year's work has been genuinely successful in point of membership, interest, and activity. Our membership usually has been a small replica of the main organization. We had the same proportionate decrease in 1922, the same struggle in the years immediately following to maintain that level. Then came a year or two when the organization strengthened perceptibly in interest and activity, and last year there was a small increase in membership. Finally, this year our records show an increase of over five hundred members in U.F.W.A. Locals. We have also five hundred women members in U.F.A. Locals—altogether over a thousand more women members than were shown on the records last year. But in addition to this, from contact with farm women throughout the Province, I believe that this number represents only a fraction of the women who are genuinely in sympathy with our work, who attend meetings in many cases with regularity, and who are ardent advocates of our marketing and political activities.

Some Locals admit women members without fee. In the life of such communities the women play their part through the U.F.A. and have all the privileges that pertain to the Local, but nevertheless, they have no standing at Central, and no recognition as part of the Provincial organization. There are many phases of this membership problem that have been taken up from year to year, but I am convinced that insofar as Central records are concerned the question of membership will continue to take up an undue amount of the time of the officers of the Central Board, and be a continuous source of anxiety to Local secretaries, until a more efficient method of collecting membership fees is devised and put into operation.

If that can be done we shall see an unparalleled increase in the next few years. For we have a sturdy, vigorous growth; healthy, active Locals; a clear vision, and the right spirit.

## Farm Women's Interest in Wheat Pool

Sometimes I am led to think that people in general regard the marketing of our wheat and the success of the Wheat Pool as matters purely of masculine concern. But if they were to "listen in" to some of our Local meetings, or have an insight into the workings of the rural feminine mind, I am not at all sure but that the discovery would be made that farm women are concerned even more greatly than men in the success of this great undertaking. For the big items of expense, such as machinery, labor, taxes, etc., a way must be found to get the money, or arrangements made to "carry on" for another year. But too often the necessities of the moment in the matter of shoes, and clothes, and groceries, must come from some invisible fund, or be circumvented by endless scrimping and saving. In too many homes this winter there are farm women faced with just this problem. And though their names may not appear on the list of Wheat Pool members, and though their voices may not be heard where Pool policies are decided, in season and out of season these

women are lending moral support and praying for the success of the Pool.

Does it seem strange to you, as you struggle with a budget that refuses to balance, to learn that comfort and luxury have greatly increased in Canada? It appears, however, that such is the case, in a table prepared by one of our strongest banks, appearing in the *Times Trade Supplement*. Here are the figures to prove the increase in Canadian prosperity: "Between 1923 and 1928 the value of imports of Oriental carpets has increased from \$463,000 to \$1,141,000; of silk and its products from \$20 156,000 to \$29,963,000; perfumery, cosmetics, etc., from \$72,000 to \$1,313,000, and jewellery from \$986,000 to \$1,858,000." I shall not quote the entire list, but going over it I observed that about the only increase that could mean much to farm women was the increase in washing machines. For certainly Oriental rugs have not been a matter of general purchase, nor has replenishing the family jewellery of the farm meant much in the national budget. And while the bank pleasantly looks forward to a "continued improvement in the general standard of living," we concur in the laudable sentiment but from a vastly different viewpoint.

## Our Conception of "Prosperity"

Not until Canadian prosperity is tallied in terms of general contentment and happiness; not until the grim spectre of unemployment no longer dogs the footsteps of men willing and eager to work for their daily bread; not until a compilation of figures agrees that the men and women who produce the necessities of life (may they live in town and city, or the open country) have a fair measure of that

leisure, and freedom, and security, and wider life that now belongs altogether too exclusively to those few who are entrenched so solidly behind the walls of special privilege—whose purchases swell the list of Oriental rugs and costly jewellery—and certainly, not until luxury for the few is balanced by comfort for the many, will the farm women of Alberta "view with satisfaction" present economic conditions. But the exceedingly satisfactory thing to report is, that while in the past we may have echoed these sentiments as abstract platitudes, now we voice them as concrete propositions—the door still may be locked, but the key is in our pocket.

And while the calibre of our women enables them to face deprivation and hard physical work without flinching, theirs is no slave philosophy content to submit to a scheme of things wherein they find themselves in an age of tremendous mechanization unable to afford any but the most primitive tools to carry on their daily routine: to be in truth for much of their days veritable hewers of wood and drawers of water—particularly, the carrying of water. What a gigantic waste of woman power that year after year on so many farms, thousands of gallons of water are carried in and waste is carried out by hand!

## Electricity and Public Ownership

Is it any wonder then, that when the subject of electrical distribution of power for rural homes was first broached this summer that the response on the part of farm people was a spontaneous enthusiasm possibly equalled by no other project. What the future of electrical usage in the heavier mechanical operations of the farm will be, does not come within the scope of this report, but if electrical power could be transmitted to rural areas at cost there is to my mind no one thing that would so quickly revolutionize farm homes. To think of electricity for lighting, for washing, for ironing; electrical refrigeration, vacuum cleaning, sewing machines, to name just a few of the unsatisfactory back-breaking jobs whose drudgery would be eliminated, indicates some of the first installations that probably would be made under a Provincial scheme of power distribution at cost. And so, farm women are tremendously interested in the inquiry being made, at the suggestion of the Premier, as to the cost of distribution of electricity to farm homes. The question of the ownership and control of this utility will loom large in our minds in the immediate future. To quote briefly from an article in a recent issue of *The U.F.A.*: "In dealing with this phase of electricity in the agricultural industry, it is unquestionable that the only hope of an abundant supply of cheap power on the farm will be through the establishment of electric power for this purpose at cost. Wherever private companies are supplying energy there can be no object in them making a connection that will not pay a profit. The sole object of a Provincially-owned power scheme, on the other hand, would be to give service to the agricultural industry as well as to the urban centres." We have in Alberta a shining example of the efficiency and



Mrs. R. B. GUNN



service of a publicly-owned utility in the Telephone System. And farm women look forward with enthusiasm to the day in the not too far distant future when we shall remit our electricity dues to the Government in the same way as we now send in our monthly dues for the telephone.

### Problems of Public Health

Our women's Locals continue to stress the question of public health. And while we wish to pay tribute to the progressive, far-sighted policies of our Provincial Department of Health, and the particularly excellent service rendered by the travelling clinic, we cannot fail to recognize that we have with us still the staggering problem of a terrific maternal and infant mortality, and an altogether inexcusable number of school children succumbing each year, or permanently injured, through preventable disease. What is to be the remedy? Are we to continue gathering statistics and deploring the situation, or shall we take definite, practical steps to meet the need? Last year our women went on record in favor of health centres whose cost would be borne by the Department of Health and the municipalities concerned, which would provide continuous health service, and be effective for the control of disease and the conservation of life. From these centres would radiate health activities for the community. Here would be a focal point for pre-natal advice and post-natal care. Experience has shown too, that it is not sufficient that such service merely be available—it must be carried right into the homes, and information disseminated by means of house to house visits. Here is where the public-health nurse would have an opportunity of taking a hand in a campaign of conservation infinitely more valuable to the State than any program heralded by

the clash of drums. The Federal Department of Health might well assume a measure of responsibility in the maintenance of such service. The capacity for service of such a form of organization as would be required to meet these needs is inestimable, including as it would in its scope not only the care of mothers and babies, but also the regular care of school children; the detection and control of contagious disease; surveys of sub-normal children and mental deficient; tubercular clinics; and in general continuous health supervision.

The Provincial Department of Health is ready to go ahead with such a program; the Rockefeller Foundation will provide certain finances as a contribution to international health; and the Federal Department of Health is, I understand, not averse to making provision for financial assistance for county and district health departments, in its estimates next year. So it remains for the municipalities, and for the ratepayers therein, to take up this thoughtful, constructive health program which presents a clear-cut challenge to existing mortality and sickness.

### Greatest Achievement of Rural Women

Altogether our Locals are proving genuine study groups where, in addition to the subjects indicated, our women are delving into many and varied phases of education, marketing, junior work, legislation, immigration, and world peace. Perhaps this is the greatest achievement possible to rural women, that instead of calm acceptance of, or ignorant railing against conditions, there is now an eager, questioning, thoughtful group, not disposed to shirk either mental or physical work, but clearly challenging an existing social order which not only permits, but ensures, the degradation of great masses of people. And the blinding vision which

our men and women have glimpsed through organization, and group activity, in the substitution of a new law of life, is a change more profound than any ever ushered in through the din of warfare or the clamor of machinery. May I quote a line or two from Mrs. Parlyby's address to the International Wheat Pool Congress last year: "Some would-be reformers today are impatient with the slow upward progress of society. They preach violent doctrine and whisper of revolutions as the only way to arrive at the goal they desire. And in their blindness they do not sense the fact that co-operation is itself a revolution as radical, as fundamental, as anything they could desire, and is peacefully and quietly at work in many different countries transforming economic thought and the economic structure of society."

This transformation is an utter negation of the things that men and nations have so long revered, and indicates in marked degree the dethronement of strength and power as the guiding forces of humankind. To quote Mrs. Parlyby again: "We have discovered that it (co-operation) has its roots in the things of the spirit; that its highest qualities are loyalty, service, honor. We have learnt that without these qualities it can never win the final battle against strongly entrenched opposition."

And so because we have learned the utter futility of continuing in the old way, of hoping that out of evil good might one day come, we, in company with people of many nations and tongues and creeds, each in our own way, are working towards a common ideal—that of perfecting a new form of civilization, wherein we may aspire to be fellow-workers with Him, Who "weaves the ages as a work upon a loom."

## U.F.A. Central Board for 1928 Report on Year's Activities

### Increased Membership in All Three Sections of Association Shown During Year—Board's Recommendations

During the year your Board of Directors held three meetings of the full Board with seven meetings of the Executive. The Executive was also represented at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture. There was also representation of the Executive at a meeting of representatives from United Farmers of Ontario, the United Farmers of Canada (Saskatchewan Section), and the United Farmers of Manitoba, for the purpose of reorganizing the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Your Board, recognizing the increasing importance and vital necessity of encouraging Junior work, has invited the Junior President, Mr. Chas. Mills, to all the meetings of your Board during the year. This arrangement has proven so satisfactory that a constitutional amendment making it permanent will be presented for your consideration.

### Death of Former Member of Board

We regret to say that, early in the year, a former member of the Board, the late Mr. F. W. Smith, of Sedgewick, passed away. A message of condolence was sent from your Board, on behalf of the organization, to the bereaved family. In the passing of the late Mr. Smith, the organization lost a staunch and active supporter.

### Membership

The membership in the Association has shown an increase in all three sections of the organization during the year. This

increase was greater in the U.F.W.A. than in the other two branches. The total membership as at December 31st, 1928, was 12,383. It is satisfactory to note that this increase, while not large, is general, including, as it does, a large number of constituencies from all parts of the Province. Your Directors believe this to be an indication of increased interest and activity, which is a good indication for the future.

### Representation on Other Bodies

Your organization, through the Executive Committee of the Board, has been represented on the following bodies: Advisory Weed Board, Committee in charge of Co-operative Institutes, Town Planning Board, Committee on Public Health, and Committee on Hog Raising. It is felt that a distinct service was rendered the rural people of the Province by this representation.

### Federal Conference

On July 6th, 1928, a conference consisting of the U.F.A. Board, U.F.W.A. Board, and the U.F.A. members of the House of Commons and representatives from the Provincial Government and Federal Constituency Associations, was held for the purpose of discussing Federal affairs. After full discussion on many matters, it was deemed advisable that the position of your organization on the tariff be more clearly defined. We would respectfully recommend that you give this

matter your attention during your deliberations at the Convention.

### Co-operative Activities

At the invitation of the U.F.A. Executive, there was a meeting of the representatives of the Provincial Government, the four Pools, and the Consumers' Co-operative League, with the U.F.A. and the U.F.W.A. Boards, held in Calgary on January 24th, 1928. At this conference, a Marketing Committee was set up consisting of three representatives of the Government, three from the U.F.A. Board and one from each Pool. A Consumers' Committee also was formed, consisting of three members of the Provincial Cabinet, three from the U.F.A. Board, and three from the Consumers' League. Mr. Malin, Supervisor of Co-operative Activities in the Province, is also a member of both committees. The purpose of these committees is to co-ordinate co-operative activities and to assist with reorganization where deemed necessary. These committees entailed a considerable amount of work and many meetings were held. To date the result of the work of these committees has abundantly proved their value. The Consumers' Committee has done valuable work, and a Co-operative Wholesale, with head office in Edmonton, and Mr. A. P. Moan as manager, started business in January of this year. This wholesale is ready to do business with U.F.A. Locals as well as with co-operative stores. The Co-



operative Marketing Committee has recommended certain changes in the organizations of some of our Pools. Some of these changes have already been effected and we believe will add greatly to the general efficiency of the bodies concerned.

#### Express Rates

During the year the Express Companies applied to the Board of Railway Commissioners for an increase in express rates. Your Board immediately took steps to procure evidence and statistics to protect the farmers' interests. Up to the present time the date for hearing has not been set.

#### Alberta Institute of Co-operation

Following a resolution of the 1928 Convention, requesting the Provincial Government to take steps towards setting up a Co-operative Institute, Premier Brownlee informed us that the Government had been considering the idea, and very readily consented to take the necessary steps, and the Provincial Department of Agriculture, together with the Trustees of the Wheat Board Surplus Fund, and the heads of the co-operative movement in Alberta, united to promote the Institute. \$12,500 was set aside by the Trustees of the Wheat Board Fund (the total cost was less than \$9,000.00). The U.F.A. was represented on the Executive Committee of the Institute, which was held at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, from June 25th to 29th, 1928, and the full report of the meeting is now ready for distribution to those attending and a copy will be sent free to each Local of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. and Juniors, and copies are on sale for others desiring them.

It is proposed to hold the Institute at three points in the Province this year, and the same committee as last year has been requested to act. One feature of the Institute which is likely to prove of great future value was the attendance there of about one hundred and fifty farm young people representing young people's organizations all over the Province. These students spent a week of intensive study.

#### Authorization Slips

During the year, the Board has taken up the matter of authorization slips by which any farmer who is a member of our Marketing Pools could assign an amount from the returns of his products to cover membership dues in the U.F.A. While at the present time this is a matter under negotiation between the different parties concerned, it is hoped an agreement will be reached which will greatly facilitate the collection of membership dues and be a convenience to many of our members. These negotiations are now awaiting direction from this Convention.

#### Other Activities

Your Executive Committee of the Board has conferred with the Provincial Government on the following questions:

Power Development, New Educational Act, Supervision of Co-operative Activities, Public Health, and other matters.

We believe we have in this way been successful in placing the views of our organization before the Government on these matters.

#### Electric Power

Early in the year, your Board appointed a committee to investigate Power Development. This committee gathered a great deal of useful information regarding the use of electric power in this and other countries. A more detailed report of their findings will be given during the Convention.

#### Directors' Reports

Regarding the condition of the U.F.A. Locals throughout the Province, we find a tendency on the part of some to "rest on their oars" and drift. We suggest to such Locals that drifting on the stream always takes us down and never up to the higher economic and social plane of living to which we hope to attain.

We also beg to suggest to those who fail to appreciate the need of keeping the U.F.A. organization in fighting trim that they must measure the value of their organization, not only by what it does for us, but by what it prevents other organizations doing to us. For our organization is not only aggressive but defensive. We recommend also that in Locals where economic problems are not pressing, educational and social life be stressed; that the meeting of the Local be a gathering of families for the cultivation of a better community spirit. At

such a gathering, the musical or other abilities of the younger generation might well be exercised with profit to themselves and pleasure to their elders. Your Board would recommend also that in places where the various Pools and other farmer activities are organized, that the participants in those Pools do not forget to maintain a definite, tangible, and durable bond of connection with the parent body, and some working fraternal connection among themselves. Your Directors fully appreciate the spirit of loyalty and goodwill toward the U.F.A. manifested by the rank and file of the membership, and by such assistance as these members can render we will look forward to the accomplishment of greater results in the coming year. To the members of Locals we extend our heartiest thanks for the many kind courtesies received while travelling through the country on organization work.

## Report on "The U.F.A." Shows Greatly Increased Interest Taken by Members in Building up Organization Pages

Farmers' Co-operative Activities in All Branches, and Work of Association in Field of Public Affairs, Reflected in Columns of Official Organ

The following report on *The U.F.A.*, official organ of the Association, was presented to the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta:

The volume of matter printed in the official organ of the Association has shown considerable expansion during the past year. This expansion has made it possible to deal with a greater variety of subjects and to increase the number of subjects dealt with.

During 1928 a total of 1,381,492 copies of the paper were printed. The average per issue was 49,339, of which all but a few hundred were delivered to farm homes in Alberta. It is perhaps worthy of note that the circulation of *The U.F.A.* exceeds by a wide margin the Alberta circulation of any other newspaper or periodical. During the year the circulation has increased substantially as compared with 1927. The number of issues printed in 1928 was 28, the total number of pages being 948, as compared with 864 in 1927.

#### Pool Publicity

Under the arrangement with the Alberta Wheat Pool, increased space has been allotted to the Pool Publicity Department, which has provided a valuable portion of each issue much appreciated by our readers. The Livestock Pool has made extensive use of the paper, and contributes toward the cost of production. In considerable measure the Dairy Pool, and also to some extent the Egg and Poultry Pool have made use of the paper. *The U.F.A.* is the official organ of all the pools, and of the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association recently organized. It may be stated that the increase in the average size of the paper has made it possible to give more attention to the Consumers' Co-operative Movement, articles upon this form of co-operative activity having been carried in almost every issue for some time past. Special reports dealing fully with the discussions at the Alberta Co-operative Institute were published following that eventful gathering in June.

A notable development of the past year has been the increasing interest shown in the organization pages. The space used

for news of U.F.A. Locals and Constituency and District Associations, and of the U.F.W.A. and Junior U.F.A., has been extended. The assistance given by secretaries and other correspondents in forwarding reports has added much to the value of these departments. Thus the varied activities of the organized farmers and farm women and farm young people of Alberta, in relation to Local and District interests of every sort, as well as in the fields of co-operative marketing and co-operative purchasing, are reflected in the pages of the paper in such a manner as to present a composite whole.

#### The Correspondence Columns

No section of the paper appears to be more widely read than the correspondence pages. The number of letters received from readers shows steady expansion.

As in former years, weekly reports of the session of the Alberta Legislature were given, Mr. J. P. Watson, as staff correspondent, doing this work in a capable manner. It is regrettably inevitable that during the six weeks or so when the Legislature is in session, other departments must be curtailed somewhat severely. An effort is always made to avoid the suspension of any of them, and the Local news is continued, though in reduced volume. It is generally possible to give publicity to all Local information, during this period, in very brief paragraphs. In view of the great interest which has been manifest in the reports from the Legislature, it would appear that the policy followed has been appreciated.

The articles contributed by the U.F.A. members of the Federal House, and other news and occasional features dealing with Federal issues have been continued. By this means Alberta farmers have been kept informed upon a number of important phases of our national problems which are inadequately presented, or not presented at all, in many newspapers.

Attention has been given in the columns of the paper to the subject of financial and credit reform. The case for public ownership of the sources and distribution of electrical energy has been presented,

(Continued on page 32)



# News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

## Wheat Pool Points the Way to Great Co-operative Civilization of the Future

A Radio Address on the Significance of the Western Farmers' Most Important Co-operative Enterprise—What Has Been Accomplished Is But a Beginning



J. JESSE STRANG

The following address was recently given over the Alberta Wheat Pool radio by J. Jesse Strang, Director for the Claresholm district:

I will try to convey to you some of the reasons for, and results from co-operation as I see them, using the Wheat Pool as an example of what can be done in other

walks of life. Viewing the farming industry as it existed a few years after the Great War, we find a steady flow from the land to the cities, of the best agriculturists of North America, this being brought about by the reduced income from the farm to a place where men could not live and raise a family on the results of their labor. This movement, if continued, would result in leaving only the incompetent on the land, which would surely bring about the degradation of civilization on the North American continent.

### Civilization Endangered

Big men saw this monster coming to devour the civilization that it had taken thousands of years to build up, and so they set themselves the task of stopping its progress in whatever ways their best judgment would dictate. At first they turned, one and all, to the only organization at the time in existence to which they could turn for help—the governments of the various countries. The election of the Farm Block in the United States and the appeal of the organized farmers in Canada to the Canadian Government for the continuance of the Wheat Control Board, were outstanding examples of this effort. The Farm Block in the United States held out hope to the farmers of that country that something might be done in a financial way to assist the men on the land, and they are still holding out that hope, while the people on the farms are still drifting off the land into the cities, leaving the tilling of the soil to the ones who are willing to accept a lower standard of living.

But the Canadian Government turned a deaf ear to the farmers of the West and thus cut off any hope of assistance from that direction, and that is when the results of the strenuous efforts exerted for twenty long years by the United Farmers of Alberta manifested themselves. Men and women on the farms had been absorbing co-operative principles taught in theory through all of these years, and now, all at once an

opportunity arose to put them into practical operation. And so some of the biggest men in the Province of Alberta who had the interest of agriculture at heart, got together and launched what is now the greatest marketing organization in the world and the largest economic institution in Canada. Thus came into being the Wheat Pool in 1923.

### What Has Been Done

Now then, has it accomplished anything in the six years of its existence? In the beginning of my remarks I pointed out the need to retain business men on the farm. Have we done it? Here is the answer: Two or three times a year some 500 farmers who are elected by the Pool members of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, assemble in various parts of the Provinces and dictate the policies of this tremendous enterprise to the Directors whom they have elected from among themselves. These Directors are charged with the responsibility of carrying on a marketing business which involves the selling of 220 million bushels of grain and a turnover of over 300 million dollars of money each year. The mobilization and marketing of this grain costs less than one cent per bushel overhead. I will leave you to judge if this is business. Mind you, the men who do this are all farmers.

To go a little farther: During the first four years of the Pool's existence, there came to the farmers of Western Canada, 400 million dollars more money than came to them during any other period of the same length of time since Canada started to raise wheat, except while the Wheat Board had control of the wheat. This, we believe, has increased the attraction of the farm to some of the best business men in Western Canada. This is evidenced by the increased acreage being brought under cultivation, and the increased transfer of farm land to large holders who farm in a business way, and the ever-increasing number of these large farmers signing the Pool contract, believing as they do, that the Pool way is the best way to market their wheat.

Now let me dwell for a few moments upon this method of marketing. Our sales managers, owing to our representatives all over the world, know as nearly as it is humanly possible the supply and demand in the world each day. Basing the valuation of wheat on that knowledge, they broadcast to the various markets of the world each day how much wheat they have to sell and at what price. Now the buyers are cold-blooded business men and so they buy where they can buy the cheapest, and all of the non-Pool wheat is sold; therefore, every bushel of non-Pool wheat is sold at a lower price than Pool wheat can be bought at on the day the sale is made.

### Appeal to Non-members

Now, to the non-pool men who are listening in. Let me appeal to your

better selves to support this movement and not let your wheat reduce the price by selling it under the Pool price. The Pool can supply the demand at a reasonable price if you do not allow your wheat to enter into competition with it, thus reducing that price. Give us the control of the Canadian wheat crop and we can control the market of hard spring wheat in the world, thereby giving to the farmers of North America a just return for their labor. Let me tell you, there are some 200 grain firms doing business in Canada. They are all paying dividends to their stockholders. They all have large overhead expenses, and these companies, Mr. Non-pool Farmer, are making these profits and expenses out of you, who represent only 47 per cent of the farmers of Canada, while the Pool, representing 53 per cent of the farmers, is marketing their wheat at cost, being as it is, a non-profit organization. We can market your wheat—all of it—at a very low cost and return to you all the profits the grain companies are now taking from you.

The overwhelming result of the Second Series sign-up is ample evidence of the satisfaction given to members, and any wheat grower who stays out of the Pool is retarding the progress of co-operation and reduces the income of every wheat grower in Canada.

Following along this path we find that the increased revenue of the farmer makes him desire a higher standard of living for his family than he has had, and so he goes to town and spends this increased revenue for things he wishes his family to enjoy, and thus he augments the income of all those with whom he does business. The whole world is looking with envy today upon the prosperity of the farmers of Western Canada, which to every unprejudiced mind is due at least in part to the existence of the Canadian Wheat Pool. But the Wheat Pool has just made a ripple on the great sea of opportunity which lies at the door of every true co-operative movement. Individualism and competition are the arch enemies of true progress. When an individual advances he usually advances at the expense of several other individuals, but if we would all keep in step the whole structure of civilization would advance apace, and the individuals themselves would be happier for having advanced together. The Wheat Pool is an example of what can be done, but the Wheat Pool is only one of the fingers of the great co-operative hand that will ultimately be built up to hold in its hollow the civilization of the world to protect and foster it, until it has strangled the life out of competition and selfishness. And when that time comes, as our honored chief, Mr. Wood has said, "The prophecy of Christ will come true. Then you shall know the truth, and the truth will make you free." May this new year be so filled with the co-operative spirit that when we ring it out we can look back and say 1929 has taken us a long way toward the fulfillment of that prophecy.

### POOL MEETINGS

Adam Babiuk, field service man of the Wheat Pool, and A. W. Fraser, of Vegre-



ville, Pool delegate, will hold meetings as follows:

At Two Hills, February 7th, at 8 p.m.  
Hairy Hill, February 8th, at 8 p.m.  
Willington, February 9th, at 8 p.m.  
Andrew, February 12th, at 8 p.m.  
Whitford, February 13th, at 8 p.m.  
Bruderheim, February 15th, at 8 p.m.  
Chipman, February 16th, at 2:30 p.m.

### CHECKING COUPONS — A REMINDER

It is again urged that all Pool members who have not sent in their checking coupons do so at an early date. It is important that Head Office should get these coupons right away in order to facilitate the work.

## Responsibilities of Members of Co-operative Associations

A. V. Swarthout, writing in *Agricultural Co-operation*, says:

In talking with the members of a co-operative, one is often impressed with the extent to which the member thinks of the association as something apart, in the activities of which he has little to say. He is prone to blame "the management" for many things with which he does not agree, and to admit that, in the main, he has exerted little, if any, effort to understand what has been done and why.

In the light of the facts, such an attitude would be amusing, were it not so serious. In the first place, the members are the owners of the co-operative, and are the sole legal source of control. They are in fact the association. Because of this, each and every individual member has certain definite rights, and also some very serious responsibilities.

### Members' Rights

The individual's rights consist largely in the voting privilege, in receiving full and complete information regarding the activities of the association, in being accorded equitable treatment with all other members, and in an undivided share in the common property.

Like many other rights which are conferred upon citizens by law, these will not be forced upon members; it is their responsibility to claim these rights, if they are worth while, and few will argue that they are not. Therefore, there is a serious responsibility resting on every member to attend every formal membership meeting, and take an active part in the proceedings, voting as intelligently as possible on every question which comes up. It is at such meetings that the policies are determined. It is through the voting privilege that boards of directors are selected, and this is the way in which the individual member asserts his right to share in management.

It is the member's responsibility to seek full and complete information, and especially is this true when it concerns a rumor which casts doubts on the usefulness, the integrity, or stability of the organization. Before considering such reports it is necessary that "full and complete information" be at hand. This information can usually be obtained easily, and discussion founded on any other basis is idle gossip, unworthy of a self-respecting American farmer.

There are other responsibilities which an individual assumes in becoming a member of a co-operative association. Many of them, it would seem, are never

given thought or consideration by the majority of members. When the responsibilities inherent in membership are accepted seriously and active intelligent effort is made to claim the rights and fulfill the duties involved in membership, then, and not till then, will many of the present problems disappear.

## News & Views

The Lethbridge district shipped 51,250,000 bushels of wheat during the year 1928.

O. G. Olson, of Cayley, is taking the place of Hugh Johnson, pro tem, on the Cayley Wheat Pool Local executive.

R. P. Umbrite, Gleichen, is looking after the secretarial business of the Gleichen Wheat Pool Local during the absence of J. A. McArthur.

The following Wheat Pool Locals have new secretaries as indicated: Loyalist—James Wagstaff, of Loyalist; Claresholm—Olaf Arnestad, of Claresholm.

The first load of wheat delivered at the Grassy Lake Pool elevator was taken in by Tom Hopkins. Mr. Holinquist is the agent of this new elevator.

The Welling Wheat Pool Local has recently been organized with Leslie Chipman, Raymond, as secretary and J. H. Wilde, also of Raymond, as chairman.

Frank Manning, of Amisk, adds this postscript to his letter: "Must say that the service we've had at 'our' elevator this season has been great."

The British steamer "Hindpool" loaded a full cargo for the United Kingdom on January 12th. This was the sixth grain ship to load at the Wheat Pool elevator at Prince Rupert this year.

Towards the end of last year a new Wheat Pool Local was organized at Aldersyde. Robert Fringer, of Okotoks, was elected secretary and Mr. Chisholm, of Aldersyde, chairman.

The solicitors for the Alberta Wheat Pool have appealed against the judgment of Mr. Justice Walsh in the H. W. Keay case. Judge Walsh decided against the Pool's contention that the matter was one for arbitration.

Marquillo, a cross between Marquis and a variety of Durum wheat, has been developed by the University of Saskatchewan. It is recommended for its rust resisting qualities. Some of the seed will be distributed this coming year.

E. J. Garland, M.P., stated at a meeting held at Rowley, that the grading system should be changed so that protein would be a factor in determining the grades. This would work out satisfactorily if all the growers were in the Wheat Pool, Mr. Garland stated.

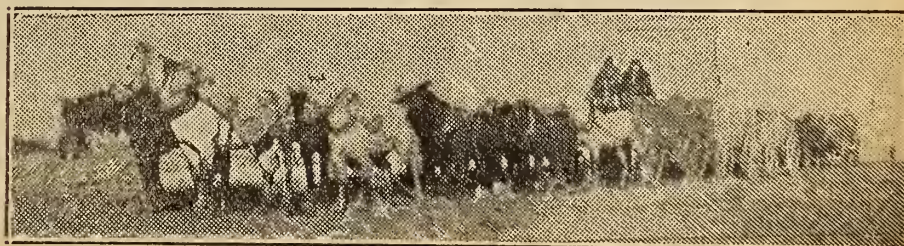
The following Wheat Pool Locals have new secretaries as indicated: Benton Valley—Harold Briggs, Benton; Cluny—A. Tremblay, Cluny; Galahad—M. Centeman, Galahad; Leslieville—F. Kirkman, Leslieville; Spring Valley—John Hall, Lacombe; Westling—E. H. Jeglum, Clive; Westlock—Geo. A. Crane, Westlock.

Henry Auest, of Vegreville, Alberta Pool member, has recently purchased the 618-acre farm of H. G. Curlett, of Westlock, another Pool member. The purchase price was in the neighborhood of \$41,000, which is probably the largest amount involved in any single transaction in the Westlock district.

D. B. Chilsholm, of Naco, writes: "I am well pleased with the Pool. I know, only for the Wheat Pool, that I wouldn't be on my farm today. I can't see why every farmer in the West does not join the Wheat Pool. I am not very well pleased with the grading we got this fall, but I don't blame the Pool for that."

The Canadian Wheat Pool is perhaps the most frequently picked on by the grain interests because Canadian farmers are looked upon as the most successful poolers in North America. Attacks take place right in Canada, but most of the farmers there are so "sold" on the co-operative idea that it would take a 20-mule team to pull them out of their memberships.

When the Saskatchewan Royal Grain Commission was in session at Saskatoon, the trouble Pool farmers have been having because of the refusal of line companies to ship to Pool terminals when so instructed, came before the Commission. Chairman Brown remarked: "Someone is playing fast and loose with our farmers. This principle should get before a court and the ruling obtained would settle the dispute permanently. The fact that an elevator company that refused when requested but later when preparations for a legal test had been started then complied with the request, would not prevent the case being taken to court." The chairman said further that he thought it was



F. L. McFadden, a Wheat Pool member from Delia, hauling 300 bushels of Pool wheat with 3 wagons and ten horses. Mr. McFadden made a grain loader for himself and can load the above outfit in one hour.



up to the Board of Grain Commissioners to take a definite stand and get the case before the courts as soon as possible.

Intelligent co-operation is that mighty force that transforms the aimless mob into a conquering army. When agriculture harnesses this force and the farmer applies it to his industry it will lift him out of his present position of economic servitude and give him free and untrammelled opportunity to share as he should in the spiritual, social and economic progress of the nation.—C. A. Cobb.

Commencing February 1, 1929, Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Ltd. will pay an additional 1c per bushel for all Pool wheat delivered to Pool elevators in Saskatchewan, for all Saskatchewan Pool wheat loaded over the platform and delivered to Saskatchewan Pool terminals, and Pool wheat delivered to line elevators which is billed to and unloaded at Pool terminals. This amount will be increased to 2c per bushel on March 1 and 3c per bushel on April 1. Farm storage will date in all cases from the time of the initial payment.

The visible supply of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada on December 28 was 137,885,000 bushels, or nearly 45,000,000 bushels greater than a year ago. Total receipts at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert from August 1 to December 28 were 286,546,000 bushels and shipments were 263,310,000 bushels. Lake shipment from Fort William and Port Arthur during the period of navigation, May 4 to December 12, 1928, were 311,587,000 bushels against 234,149,000 bushels during the navigation season a year ago.

M. C. Cordel, of Halkirk, writes: "A meeting was held in the Britain School house on December 28th last, regarding Wheat Pool, which was presided over by Louis Normandeau. This was well attended by at least 50 persons, both French and English speaking. Considering the fact that only French was spoken, we appreciate the attendance of English people. Might say this was one of the best speeches we have heard since we came here. Mr. Normandeau also favored us with a well-known French song which was appreciated by all. A. D. Henin acted as chairman and everyone went home satisfied with the meeting."

A. P. Geissinger, of Craigmyle, writes: "Just a few lines to let you know that I enjoy the broadcast, not only the musical programs but also the information that is sent out regarding the activities of the Wheat Pool. This information should be appreciated by every member. Will incidentally mention that we have 12,000 bushels of Pool wheat penned up in bins here on our farm that we expect to commence hauling after the fifteenth as I understand that was the object in giving the extra two cents—to hold off until after the rush was over, and I can't see just why anyone should seriously object to a person getting that extra amount as it cost a nice little sum to tack up enough lumber to hold that much grain, besides having to make some provision for credit to make it possible to finance one during this probationary period."

Russian grain procurements during the first twenty days of December were 739,000 short tons against 505,000 short tons during the same period last year,

according to a cable from Mr. Steere at Berlin. The total procurements during December, however, will probably be below the November procurements, which totalled 1,087,000 short tons as the execution of the monthly plan is failing in the greater part of the country. The disparity between free market prices and official regulated prices continues. Mr. Steere states that the foreign press reports of the bread shortage in the cities of the U.S.S.R. seem exaggerated and are probably based on rumors of a shortage, which stimulated the buying of bread. The current supplies seem adequate but private trade reports received by Mr. Steere indicate that Russia may be expected to import wheat in April and May.

## Pool Results Satisfy

A. W. Tymchuk of Vegreville, writes as follows to the Wheat Pool head office:

I am well satisfied with the returns for my grain which I marketed through our co-operative society—The Alberta Wheat Pool. I didn't sell to Pool, because it does not buy our wheat like the grain speculators. The Pool only handles our grain and deducts certain amounts per bushel for cost of operation and reserves of which we get the distribution statements at the end of each crop year which shows the whole works of it.

We didn't have a Pool elevator last year, at our shipping point, so we had to ship through the line elevator, but we didn't want to pay the handling and other charges to enrich the company. So we formed a society of about six persons and were loading over the platform helping each other. In this way we loaded about 15 cars of wheat, which made around 18,000 bushels.

Last year I shipped three cars. One was graded No. 3 Northern and two others were graded No. 1 mixed grain, because it was badly mixed with oats. This wheat was cleaned at Edmonton and at terminal elevator. The cleaning was charged at 2c per bushel, which is a lot cheaper than it would cost me cleaning it at home, and avoided trouble. After this mixture was cleaned it was graded again. The wheat was graded No. 4 tough, and oats in one car was graded No. 3 C.W. tough, and other car 1 XFd. tough. I don't kick about this grain being tough because it was threshed after the snow. The average price I received for the No. 3 Northern was about \$1.09½ which is about 3c or 4c more than some of the non-Pool farmers received. I know of a non-Pool farmer who shipped a carload of wheat about the same time I shipped mine. His wheat was graded 3 tough and averaged 99c per bushel. I know of my neighbors who shipped through Pool they received an average price of \$1.05 for tough. But still we received a patronage dividend of 2c per bushel, those who shipped over the platform, and the deduction for the elevator and commercial reserve funds were also deducted at 2c per bushel each, which we are credited every year.

I am sure that line elevators made a nice tidy sum of money from non-Pool farmers, but they didn't pay back their earnings and don't allow them shares in elevators or pay 6 per cent on commercial fund.

For No. 4 tough I didn't receive such a high price, but I received a better price than I expected.

The freight was deducted from the wheat to Vancouver and only 4 cents per cwt. for oats, i.e., the difference between

Fort William. The average price for wheat was around 86c per bushel including 2c from refund, and average oats' price was about 58½, which was far better price than it was that time on the market. I sold some oats to line elevator and only received an average price of about 42c. This year we got a Pool elevator and are shipping through our own elevator which is built from our money and we should get most benefits we could.

## AN APT REPLY

George McIvor, General Sales Manager of the Central Selling Agency has a very bright little girl, Marilyn Jean McIvor, age about 4½ years. One day while she was playing with some other children, a boy whose father is Winnipeg Consul General for the United States Government, told the children about what a wonderful man his father was, and then asked Marilyn Jean what her father did, and she replied that "My father swims in the Wheat Pool."

## NEW POOL LOCALS

Carmangay has organized a new Wheat Pool Local with H. S. Parker as secretary and B. D. Hummon as chairman.

A new Wheat Pool Local has been formed at New Brigden. A. E. Hornett is the secretary and E. Code is chairman.

## Nominations for Wheat Pool Vacancies

### Sub-District G-2

Nominations to fill the vacancies, caused by the resignation of three Wheat Pool delegates, have been received as follows:

R. D. Heath, New Lindsay.  
F. Whitfield, Lloydminster.  
Elmer Clay, Paradise Valley.  
Andrew B. Wood, Riverton.  
Fred H. Dunstan, Lloydminster.  
Walter Skinner, Riverton.  
D. C. McGrath, Tolland.  
A. F. Aitken, Moyerton.  
J. Ferguson, Lloydminster.  
W. G. Urquhart, Islay.

### Sub-District E-2

D. Kaechele, Ghost Pine Creek.  
Geo. G. Dau, Three Hills.

### Sub-District D-5

Geo. W. Sturmer, Loyalist  
A. S. Edwards, Little Gem.  
Herbert Armstrong, Wastina.  
P. K. Bidne, Little Gem.

Ballots will shortly be in the hands of the Pool members of these districts and must be marked in the preferential system and returned to the Pool by March 1st, 1929. Put "1" after first choice; "2" after your second choice; "3" after third choice, and so on.

## CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

The Co-operator.—The forty-odd thousand and milk producers who use the marketing facilities of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., New York City, have a capital investment in the enterprise of about \$12,000,000. This investment varies from year to year, according to gross sales, per cent of deduction made for capital purposes, and



the amount of capital refunded through the redeeming of certificates of indebtedness. At the close of each fiscal year certificates of indebtedness are issued to cover the deductions made for capital during the year. These certificates bear 6 per cent interest, payable annually, and the certificates themselves become due at the end of five years. The certificates issued at the close of the 1921-22 year were redeemed in 1927 and those issued for deductions made during the 1922-23 year were paid as of May 1, 1928. In numerous instances certificates have been redeemed before they were due, thus reducing interest charges and reducing the final payment.

### POOL ACREAGE $4\frac{1}{4}$ MILLION

Acreage signed under the present Wheat Pool contract has reached a total of four and a quarter million, which is 180,000 greater than under the First Series contract.

## Hearing of Complaint

The Board of Grain Commissioners held sittings at Rowley and in Calgary to consider complaint made by Thompson Bros., of Rowley, against the Home Grain Company. Complaint was based on the refusal of the Rowley agent of the Grain Company to ship Thompson Bros.' wheat to the Pool terminal at Vancouver. Thompson Bros. claim they had given these instructions to the elevator agent. The case was argued before the Board by M. M. Porter for Thompson Bros. and the Pool, and A. A. McGillivray for the Home Grain Company. Mr. Porter contended the grower could not be deprived of a right given him by the Canada Grain Act, that is, the privilege of directing his grain to whatever terminal he desired. Mr. McGillivray argued that the grower having delegated such authority to the Pool had no right to dictate regarding the terminal elevator. Commissioners reserved judgment.

## Wheat Pool Field Service Notes

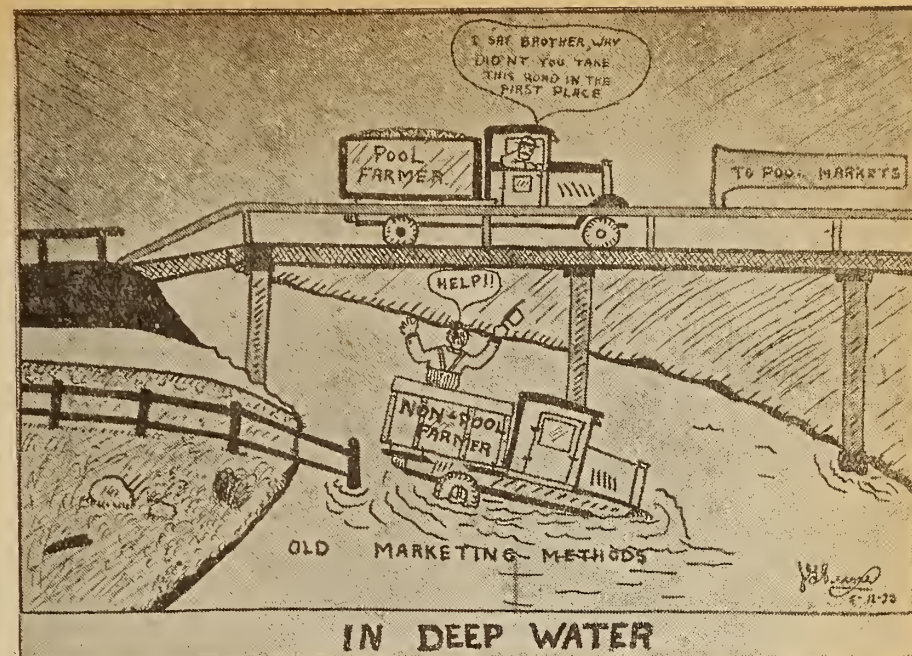
A very good meeting was held at Chesterwold Hall, west of Ponoka, on January 11th.

Retlaw U.F.A. has a meeting called for January 26th at 2 p.m., for the purpose of re-organizing the Local.

Durness Wheat Pool Local has just been formed. H. M. Clark of Lloydminster is acting as secretary and H.G. Manley, Lloydminster, as chairman. The Durness Wheat Pool Local also functions as a U.F.A. Local.

A Pool meeting was held at Evarts on the evening of January 17th. Owing to the extreme cold there was not as large an attendance as could have been desired, but those present were much interested and had a number of questions to ask the Pool field man.

H. Higgin, delegate for B-5, gave a report of the annual Wheat Pool convention at meetings held at Sanderson and Blusson schools recently. Field repre-



The above expressive cartoon is the work of J. G. Aune, of Morrin, Alberta.

sentatives of the Wheat Pool and Pool Elevators department were present and gave short talks.

Norman Nelson and Allan Harris called on a few non-Pool farmers around Retlaw recently, and to their surprise found one man who since buying land was so enthusiastic for the Pool that he had signed a Pool contract believing it would be in force as long as he was farming, or had an interest in farming in Alberta.

Meetings held at Gilby on January 15th, and at Eckville on January 18th, were well attended. Both of these districts are strong Pool points, and the members are very anxious to have a Pool elevator built at Eckville this year, as they are far from satisfied with the service received from line elevators.

On January 16th a good Wheat Pool meeting was held at Condor at 2:30 in the afternoon, when a Wheat Pool Local was organized with F. W. Barton as chairman and D. Blair as secretary. This district is also anxious to obtain a Pool elevator. A good sign-up has been effected in the district, which, however, has sustained heavy frost damage, and as a consequence much of the grain is being fed.

On the afternoon of January 14th, a Wheat Pool meeting was held in Elspeth Hall, when J. L. McKenzie, field service man for the Pool, addressed the gathering on Pool activities and answered a number of questions. This district has a 90 per cent Pool sign-up but owing to the heavy damage from frost, a large amount of the wheat crop is being fed. A very good meeting was also held at Benalto in the evening of the same day.

A meeting of Pool members in the district of Lone Ridge Hall, west of Wetaskiwin, was held in the afternoon of January 10th. There is a movement on foot in the Wetaskiwin district to have the Pool grant the members permission to place a cleaner in the Pool elevator at that point. The handling

at Wetaskiwin has been very satisfactory this season, nearly 98,000 bushels having been delivered to the end of December.

A well attended Wheat Pool meeting was held in Leslieville on the evening of January 16th. This point is signed up over 90 per cent in the Pool and it is claimed if the Pool acquires an elevator at Leslieville that it can be made 100 per cent Pool. Owing to the good sign-up and owing to the fact that the Pool at one time had an elevator at Leslieville, they believe they are justly entitled to a Pool elevator this year and they are determined to press for same.

At Carmangay on January 15th there was one of the largest attended Pool meetings ever held there. Over 70 persons were present and a very interesting and intelligent discussion of Pool affairs took place. B. D. Hummon, chairman of the Wheat Pool Local, occupied the chair. H. Renkenberger, delegate for B-2, gave a report of the recent convention and the travelling superintendent and fieldman of the Wheat Pool each addressed the gathering. The matter of a cleaner for the new elevator was discussed but no action was taken.

Pool members in the Hythe district, Township 73, Range 11, W. 6, in the Peace River Country, received a unique Christmas box in a new 40,000 bushel Pool elevator all ready to go, and as the doors were swung open the day after Christmas, W. Walper was the lucky man to make the first delivery with a load of No. 3. This is the last of the new Pool elevators to be constructed in the Peace in 1928 bringing the string up to 13. Next year more new houses will have to be built to take care of increased Pool production.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Trelle returned to Wembley on Christmas Day from another eventful trip to Toronto and Chicago where Mr. Trelle gathered the tops in wheat, oats and peas. The Wembley Board of Trade held a banquet on Friday night at which 80 of his fellow citizens from Wembley, Grand Prairie,



Beaverlodge and other points gathered in his honor. They were eloquent in their praise of Mr. Trelle's achievements during the past three years and were free to acknowledge the value of his work to the district as a whole. Mr. Trelle is a member of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Retlaw—The Alberta Wheat Pool elevator at Retlaw was officially opened on January 16th and George Bennett delivered the first load of wheat. This 40,000 bushel capacity elevator has been long looked forward to by the local Wheat Pool members, and now is another monument to the farmers' co-operative movement. There was no opening demonstration but there were present Norman Nelson, who is field service man for this section, Ralph Armstrong, the travelling superintendent, and J. Dunnett the elevator operator who will be in charge of the new Pool elevator to be opened at Travers next week. Mr. Porter is the local Pool buyer.

W. F. Grafton, Pool field service man, reports an interesting talk he had recently with a veterinary surgeon practising in the Grande Prairie district. This man said that those farmers who owed him for professional services were not Pool farmers, and as nearly as he could remember all his clients who were Pool members had paid their bills promptly from either the initial or first interim payments. This veterinary has been a resident of the district for several years and as the nature of his work permitted him to closely observe economic conditions on the farms, he was struck with the marked difference the pooling system has made to the farmers in the Peace River block.

Wheat Pool delegate E. H. Keith and field service man W. F. Grafton have been holding a series of Pool meetings at Buffalo Lakes, North Beaverlodge, Beaverlodge, Gimli, Teepee Creek, Wembley. The members present at these meetings were keen to know the details of the past year's interesting business of the Wheat Pool and when the past and future policies were explained they were very enthusiastic. In fact at a largely attended meeting at Buffalo Lakes the members unanimously passed a vote of confidence in their delegate, Mr. Keith, and in the action of the Board in their distribution of terminals earnings. G-9 is a strong Pool district and has an increase of 13 per cent more members in the Second Series contract over the First Series contract, with a 20 per cent increase in acreage.

A Wheat Pool meeting was held at Meadow Brook Hall, six miles north of Gleichen, on Thursday evening, January 10th.

The large crowd which gathered, numbering over sixty, speaks very well indeed for the interest taken in the Wheat Pool organization by the farmers of the district, and is very encouraging to those who are giving their time in an official way to further its success.

William Pettinger, Pool field service man, was the main speaker of the evening. He was assisted by the district delegate, J.A. Maynard. Mr. Pettinger showed a number of lantern slide views which displayed something of the development of the Pool organization from the elevator and terminal side. He also showed pictures of the men who are heading the various departments of the organization as a whole. This part of the program

proved very interesting and instructive.

A question period followed the pictures, when keen interest was displayed and a great deal of information regarding the operation of the Wheat Pool given by the speakers in this way.

It was well on toward midnight before the meeting was brought to a close, all those present feeling that it had been an evening well spent.

A series of meetings were held by George Chard, Alberta Wheat Pool field service man, in the east central part of the Province during the first two weeks of January. The average attendance at these meetings was 40 and at all the meetings a great deal of interest was manifest. Wheat grading was a live issue at every point. Other matters discussed were: enlarging the elevator system and farm storage.

Meetings were held at the following points: at Sibbald on January 3rd. Speakers—Director R. A. MacPherson, delegate R. V. Bamber, and George Chard. In the evening a meeting was held at Alsask when Harry Marsh, Saskatchewan Pool director, and Mr. Elliott, Saskatchewan Pool delegate, also addressed the gathering.

At Loverna, on January 4th, speakers were R. A. MacPherson, Harry Marsh, R. V. Bamber and George Chard.

At Esther on the evening of January 4th, speakers were Director R. A. MacPherson, Delegate Bamber and George Chard.

At Hudson Heights school on January 5th the speakers were R. A. MacPherson, R. V. Bamber and George Chard.

At Sedalia on January 9th the speakers were Delegate Tom Partridge and George Chard. These two also addressed a meeting at New Brigden on January 10th.

At Collholme school on January 12th the speakers were delegate N. Stewart and George Chard.

At Lanfine on January 15th and Benton on January 15th the speakers were R. Cates and George Chard.

On the morning of January 16th the Pool paid 2c a bushel farm storage on all grain delivered. For several days previous to this there was a considerable falling off in the amount of Pool grain delivered to Pool elevators. With the dawn of January 16th, the grain trucks and tanks began to rush their year's harvest to town. At some places the elevator agents were as rushed as if threshing had only just started. This, too, in spite of the fact that there were some slight snow flurries and the temperature around zero.

One place to have a big rush of Pool grain deliveries was Champion. Here, on January 16th our agent handled 99 loads of grain and on January 17th there were 98 loads delivered, although during much of the day there was a blizzard. F. Watts, Champion agent and his second man weighed and dumped loads all day and then spent much of the night loading the grain out.

The Pool members at Champion have certainly demonstrated their willingness to co-operate with the Pool management. Much of this grain which was held until the 16th had been threshed many miles out in the country, then stored in temporary bins in town, and held in readiness until this farm storage payment was announced. By means of such co-operation we will soon be able to handle all Pool grain through Pool facilities, and then our troubles anent the Campbell Amendment, the question of hybrid tickets at line

elevators, and many other difficulties will be solved. Such will result in the Pool going forward stronger than ever.

## Hythe---The End of Steel

Several fine Pool meetings have been held in the Peace River country during the past three weeks and one of the best in the new Donald Hotel at Hythe on January 17th.

Hythe, the end of the steel in Grande Prairie district, was a cultivated quarter section in stubble, six months ago. Today it is a thriving little town, the Mecca for many travellers and a point from which many of them work.

As it is the end of steel it is the natural accumulating point for grain from many districts and Pool members from Valhalla, Goodfare, and Clearview are busy hauling wheat to the Pool elevator.

From Pouce Coupe, Dawson Creek and Rolla, a fleet of 15 trucks are continually on the road, hauling wheat to the Pool elevator at Hythe. This has been possible by the B.C. Government maintaining a new caterpillar engine and snow plow on the road between Hythe and Pouce Coupe.

Hythe is not only fortunate in its location in the heart of a fine farming district but in having a number of public spirited citizens.

A first-class modern brick hotel has been recently opened by Frank Doland which would be a credit to any city of Alberta. Here the traveller may enjoy the comforts he is accustomed to in large cities and the genial proprietor never tires in working for his guests and community.

Other fine business houses are being opened and there are rosy prospects for the town of Hythe.

A. W. Stinson, the cheerful Pool buyer has been working overtime recently accommodating Pool members in getting their grain into the bins at all hours of the day and it is predicted this will be a heavy shipping point of Pool wheat and oats.

At the Pool meeting on the 17th many members and others were present to listen to the annual report from their delegate, E. H. Keith, and a talk on the principles of co-operation from the field man, W. F. Grafton. Many questions were asked and much interest was shown in the formation of a Hythe Pool Local. Another Pool meeting will be held there shortly, when Mr. Grafton will give an illustrated talk on a "Trip to the Pool Terminals" and other important business will be discussed.

On January 25th, William Pettinger, Wheat Pool fieldman, brought in the signed contract of T. Cleveland, of Delacour. Last year Mr. Cleveland raised 52,178 bushels of wheat and 11,892 bushels of oats. He has 4,000 acres ready to seed this coming spring. This is one of the largest contracts received by the Wheat Pool.

A.—Stretton and family, of Keepphills: We do appreciate your Pool weekly program over the air. I would not miss listening in on Wednesday nights.

F. Walker, of Thorhild: We are well satisfied with the Pool. Every year we take note of the prices in the elevator the day we haul our wheat and every time the Pool has made us from 1½ to 3½c per bushel more than we otherwise would have got.

(Continued on page 36)



# Convention Authorizes New Plan of Organization of C.C.A.

## U.F.A. to Affiliate With Reorganized Council of Agriculture

Reorganization of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in accordance with a plan recommended by the Central Board of the U.F.A., after consultation and agreement with representatives of other Provincial farmers' organizations, was approved by the Annual Convention of the Association on January 17th. The Board was instructed to make such financial arrangements as may be necessary to that end. The plan to be followed is outlined in paragraph 2 of the Board's recommendations, at the end of their report.

Mr. Scholefield, who presented the report, expressed the opinion that it would be very much against the interests of Canadian agriculture to allow the C.C.A. to lapse. An account of the discussion will be found in the report of the Convention proceedings.

### The Central Board's report follows:

Complying with a resolution passed by the last Annual Convention as follows: "That our Executive Committee be instructed to report on our future relationships with the Canadian Council of Agriculture and to bring same before the next Annual Convention," the Central Board consider that a brief review of the history of the Canadian Council of Agriculture should preface the report to this Convention.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture was established in 1909 for the purpose of providing a channel through which the Provincial farmers' organizations might combine their efforts when dealing with inter-Provincial and national problems such as: Canada Grain Act of 1912; Terminal Elevators; War Measures to Mobilize Agricultural Resources of the Dominion and to Secure Fair Treatment for all Classes; the Price of Wheat in 1917; the Canada Wheat Board of 1919; Transportation Problems; Crow's Nest Pass Agreement; Western Grain Route; Coasting Laws, (re Freight Rates on the Great Lakes); Express Rates Case; Reduction of Seed Grain Rates; Customs Tariff, including representation before the Tariff Advisory Board; Research and Educational Work; and Agricultural Credit.

### The Original Council

The bodies forming the original membership of the Council were the United Farmers of Alberta, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association (now known as the United Farmers of Manitoba), and the Dominion Grange, whose activities were chiefly confined to Ontario. Later the United Farmers of Ontario took the place of the Grange. In 1916 the Council was re-organized so as to include the farmers' commercial companies, which owed their existence to the Provincial associations and which were invited to participate in the work in order that the Council in its deliberations might have the benefit of the knowledge and experience gained by the officials of the companies in the grain trade and the other business enterprises in which they were engaged. At the same time the *Grain Growers' Guide*, a weekly newspaper, owned and controlled by the organized farmers, was also affiliated with the Council. The present membership of the Council consists of the United Farmers of Ontario, the United Farmers of Quebec, the United Farmers of Alberta and the United Farmers of Manitoba. For a short period the United Farmers of New Brunswick, the United Farmers of Nova Scotia and the United Farmers' Co-operative Company of New Brunswick, Limited, were affiliated with the Council, but the

expense involved and the large amount of travelling necessary to attend Council meetings caused these organizations to drop out temporarily at least. Since the Maritime associations discontinued their membership, however, their representatives have on some occasions taken part in the meetings of the Council as invited guests. British Columbia is the only Province which has not at any time taken part in the work of the council.

### Objects of Council

The objects of the council as laid down in the constitution are as follows:

(a) To encourage the farm population of the Dominion to organize for the study of educational, economic, social and political problems, having a bearing on the happiness and material prosperity of the people.

(b) To constitute in itself a medium through which the various organizations in membership may act collectively where their common interests are concerned.

(c) To establish a bureau for the collecting and disseminating of statistics and other information bearing on rural welfare.

(d) To provide unity of action on matters of common interest to the organizations in membership and to formulate demands for legislation and present the same to the Parliament of Canada.

(e) To investigate methods of taxation for providing national revenue and disseminate information thus secured through farmers' organizations.

The council meets as occasion requires, the constitution providing that at least two meetings must be held each year. In some years, however, as many as six meetings have been held.

The work of the Council is financed entirely from membership fees paid by the affiliated organizations. It receives no support from and has no connection with any Government, Provincial or Dominion, or any political party.

The council, in the 20 years of its existence, has dealt with a great many different problems. Some of these have been of passing interest, while others have been great national issues, some of which are still occupying public attention.

### Women's Section

The women's section of the Canadian Council of Agriculture is an important part of the organization. The women representatives sit in the meetings of the council on terms of equality with the men and participate freely in the discussions. In addition they meet separately, usually when the whole council is not in session, to discuss matters which particularly appeal to women. When resolutions are adopted by the women's sec-

tion which it is desired to place before the Government or other authorities, or when public pronouncements are to be made, the resolutions of the women's section are submitted to the council as a whole, and in practically every case have been adopted.

Resolutions in favor of disarmament, the settlement of international disputes by arbitration and the council's support of the principle of a League of Nations and opposed to military training in the public schools, have also originated with the women's section. It has also done valuable work through committees, which have made studies of questions such as the production and marketing of dairy products, eggs and poultry, legislation affecting women and children, education and other questions which come particularly within the sphere of activity of farm women. It has dealt with such matters as proposed amendments of the Naturalization Act to confer the right of Personal Naturalization of Married Women and to permit a British-born woman who marries an alien to retain her British nationality unless she chooses to do otherwise.

At the annual meeting of the council held on March 26th, 27th and 28th, 1928, the reorganization of the council was fully discussed and at that meeting the United Grain Growers, Limited, and the *Grain Growers' Guide* announced their intention to withdraw from membership forthwith and a committee of the council consisting of two representatives each from the United Farmers of Alberta, the United Farmers of Manitoba, and the United Farmers of Ontario was appointed to confer with the United Farmers of Canada (Saskatchewan Section), Ltd., to discuss the reorganization of the council. This Committee met at Regina on June 11th, 1928, and it was unanimously agreed at that meeting that a national body is necessary to co-ordinate the activities of the various Provincial organizations, and the four bodies represented constituted themselves the nucleus of the Canadian Council of Agriculture; it was further agreed that all other Provincial organizations along similar economic lines be invited to affiliate.

Before the Council can be reorganized it will be necessary that the recommendations of this Committee be endorsed by the various Provincial organizations represented.

### Board's Recommendations

The Central Board of the U.F.A. would recommend that the U.F.A. assist the reorganization of the council and that the U.F.A. affiliate with the reorganized council.

Considering the necessary financing of the council, there are two courses open:

(1) Each Association affiliating with the council shall jointly provide enough funds to run the council on the same lines as in the past, that is to say, approximately \$15,000 per annum; or

(2) The Associations affiliating with the council shall provide enough funds to engage a secretary and provide him with an office and the council shall not attempt for the present to do as much work as would be provided for in Number 1.

The Executive Committee of the U.F.A. would recommend the second proposition.

Since the Tariff Advisory Board commenced its hearings the council has been continuously represented. This has been the outstanding work of the council since the Advisory Board was set up, and the Executive of the U.F.A. strongly recommend that the Central Board and the Executive Committee be empowered to make contribution towards keeping a representative at these meetings.



# Interests of the United Farm Women

## Our Annual Convention in Retrospect

Warwick Farm,  
Edgerton, Alta.

Dear Farm Women:

Again the Convention has come and gone. All of you were glad to be there and, I am sure, equally glad to get home. It is such a relief to get away from home for a change and the best part I always think of the getting away is the pleasure of getting back again. We love our families but it is good for both them and us that we are separated occasionally.

Of course we have had Convention weather, that never fails. The weather may be delightfully mild and may return to that state immediately on our return, but according to custom it must be cold for the Convention. This year the fates were kind enough to permit many of the delegates to get at least to their stations by car, so that the cold weather is not quite so much to be dreaded as when it means a long cold drive behind the horses, for after the car of the summer, the horses in the winter seem to move with maddening slowness.

It was the first Convention I had attended for eleven years and was, thus most interesting to me. Your editor asked me to give my impressions, so please blame him for inflicting this on you. You will thus understand that any criticisms I may make are only my own "private opinions publicly expressed."

### Some Differences

It was interesting to note the changes—the increased numbers—some of the younger members grown older and some of the older members grown younger. I could not help but think that since my first Convention there is a great difference in that women do not get old as they used to do. The greater freedom of movement with the short skirts, the comfortable hats; the bobbed hair, have made it that we do not see old women now in the Convention. Also the woman who is a strong U.F.W.A. woman is usually the type of woman who has something about her in the additional interests given her life outside her own affairs, that keeps her young.

Also, the intervening years since I attended have brought a measure of personal prosperity to some, although the hats and coats of some proclaim a poor year in some districts. It is, however, a matter of pride that we send a type of woman who does not worry over the fact that she knows her own clothes are not the last cry of fashion, but she is delighted to see the pretty dresses, the smarter hats of her more fortunate friends and hopes that her turn for them will come next year. Also a U.F.W.A. Convention is the last place in the world where a woman is judged according to her clothes. It is the woman and her personality in which everyone is interested. Perhaps the men are more fortunate in that their wardrobe need not worry them in the slightest, but they also miss the pleasure of enjoying each other's new clothes.

### Old Friends and New

It is delightful meeting the old friends and making new. I always used to say I got my best lessons in the geography of Alberta at the Convention, for I learned

where many places were of which I had been ignorant. Usually the first question we ask the stranger by our side is: "From what Local are you?" For we feel we are not sitting by real strangers to whom we must not speak; we feel we are all members of one body bound together by our mutual interests. It is often amusing, too, to find that these chance acquaintances are from places we have formerly known or where we have some very dear mutual friend.

The most comforting thing to me at these Conventions is that we find we have so many fellow workers and thinkers over the Province. If we are very keen in our own Locals at home, we always find a percentage of people in the vicinity who are not interested and who look on us as at least a mild sort of fanatic in regard to the U.F.A. When we come here we are buoyed up by the fact that we are a part of a great whole, all working for the betterment of the life of the Province.

We go into the men's Convention, and there as well we are proud of the manner in which questions of vital interest are discussed—the sane, sound, far-sighted views that are expressed, and we know by the look of intelligent interest on the sea of faces that the subjects under discussion are of keen interest and understood by hosts of other delegates who do not voice their opinions because they realize the time is short and much business has to be accomplished.

The musical entertainment offered at different intervals is always a pleasure to the out-of-town visitors and makes another pleasant memory to carry back home.

I had my first experience at a constituency dinner and if the others were all the success our Battle River dinner was (as I am sure they were) they are indeed very worth while. We were one huge family party. We tried to follow the ruling that we must sit by a stranger and sit by a person of the opposite sex, if possible. We do not look on these dinners as occasions to get to know our best friends better, but occasions to get to know our fellow members better and I know some very pleasant acquaintances were made. After a few short speeches we came away with the feeling that we Battle River people were warm friends.

### Some Notable Speeches

I need not give you the gist of any of the speeches or any of the reports, for the papers and your delegates have already done so. I shall simply comment on one or two. Some of the items on our programs were of outstanding value, among them Mrs. Parlbys most interesting account of her recent trip. I think Mrs. Parlbys is a woman of whom all Alberta women and the men as well, are proud, but we U.F.W.A. farm women are particularly proud of her and claim her as our own. We have watched her development and feel that our organization has been the means of developing one of the most able, one of the most loved and respected public women in Canada today.

Dr. Wallace, the new president of the University of Alberta, gave us an address that was worth coming all the way to

Edmonton to hear. I know that many of you at home enjoyed it over the radio and realizing that I asked Dr. Wallace if he could have given that same excellent address in the same convincing manner if he had spoken to the microphone only. He replied that it was the nearer audience that inspired him the more. So you people who sat comfortably at home that cold night and heard the treat must realize that you owe a debt to the U.F.A. in session.

I think that every man and woman there gave a sigh of relief as they heard him, especially the men and women who have children attending the University or planning to go in the near future. Many of us were seeing and hearing him for the first time and we felt that our University of Alberta has a President of the finest type with the highest ideals and one whose influence will be of untold value, not only to the students, but to the Province as a whole.

The reports of our own Presidents and our own officers and conveners of committees showed how wonderfully our organization was developing. The reports showed that much thought, much study and much work had been expended in so many activities.

### Is Program Too Crowded?

I do think, however, that our Conventions are over ambitious; too much is crowded in, and the chairwoman, who is trying to get in all the items, has, for that reason, to "hustle" the meetings along and with the frequent announcements of the lack of time it takes a brave soul to rise from the audience and express her opinion, for she feels she is taking valuable time. It has the effect of preventing us from getting to know the ability of the delegates who attend. Also such a variety of subjects following so rapidly cannot all be grasped, and the delegates suffer from a sort of mental indigestion.

Personally, I think it would be much better if we did not ask the President to be chairwoman. It is too much of a task for one person to have the many responsibilities that a president must needs have at the Convention, too much mentally and physically. Also, as I said, we do not get to know the capabilities of our other members. It is many years since the men have expected it, and I would go even further than they do and vary the choice with a new one or two every year.

### The Outstanding Feature

To me, the outstanding feature of the Convention was the splendid spirit shown by our women. There are many who say that women are petty and are not fitted for public life. The spirit shown by our leaders was to me a wonderful proof of the fact that we are developing an admirable type of woman.

From our President down. Of course, we know that the work has been hard and the responsibility great at times and one longs to be free of it, still when the actual moment comes of really deciding to give it up, as in all other things, one suddenly realizes all the advantages and forgets the hard things. Now our President must have fully realized that she has the ability and has given of it so freely that she has won the respect for her capability and the affection, because of her loveliness, of the entire organization; she must



have known that she would have been unanimously returned if she had signified her willingness to accept the office. However, because she felt it was in the interests of the organization that one member should not be at its head too long, she absolutely refused to stand again.

She has been succeeded by a woman who is not yet, of course, so well known, but who gives promise of being a worthy successor and showed the type of woman she is when, after a second vote being taken, it was found she was still in the running for office and was evidently wanted for President by a large section of the Convention, she begged the Convention to withdraw her name and make the nomination of her opponent unanimous.

The former Vice-President who has given so freely of her time and shown wonderful executive ability was in the running and was defeated. At first thought it does seem rather hard when one has had the training and runs for a higher office to be defeated by one with less experience. One's first thought is to be done with it and refuse to serve at all, but our Vice-President, feeling that it would be doubly hard for a new President to do her work with an entirely new executive, ran for her office again and was, of course, returned.

Our second Vice-President certainly showed her desire to serve the organization by even attempting to give her report after her recent illness. She, however, continued to serve until giving up her office, and gave her report with great physical exertion and refused to allow her name to be put forward as a candidate for President. After earnest solicitation she allowed her name to go forward for the office of Vice-President until she was assured that there was an experienced member on the executive to help. Her successor in office has shown great ability in her work as convenor of the Immigration Committee and with her pleasing personality as well, will help make an Executive that will carry out their duties with credit to our organization.

The Directors all seemed to be women anxious not for personal advancement, but more anxious to serve the organization. Some of them have already given freely of their time and ability, and it is a matter of gratitude with us all that they have done so, and on looking over the gatherings and watching the faces, there is every proof that there are many more of the same splendid type of women.

To those who have never attended a Convention, may I say, I would urge that you begin now to plan to go next year either as visitors or delegates, for I am sure you will carry away with you many happy memories and an inspiration that will be of help to you.

Hoping that many of us may meet next Convention.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

#### DAWN OF INTERNATIONALISM

"The day may be close at hand when we shall no longer tear out the hearts of men, even for the sake of our national gods."—H. G. Wells.

#### EQUALITY

"Equality is that relationship which exists between two people each of whom thinks the other superior."—"P. Aubert de G." in *The Canadian Nation*.

### Activities of the U.F.W.A.

#### MAGRATH U.F.W.A. REORGANIZED

Magrath U.F.W.A. was reorganized on January 12th, at a meeting held in Magrath Town Hall, when Mrs. Inez R. Bennett was elected president. Mrs. Sarah Nielsen is first vice-president, Mrs. Phoebe Holman second vice-president, and Mrs. Olive G. Bennion, secretary.

#### GWYNNE U.F.W.A. OFFICERS

The chief activities of Gwynne U.F.W.A. Local last year, apart from efforts to raise funds, were the holding of a three day millinery course in July and of a baby clinic in August, reads a report from Mrs. Alan Cole, secretary. At the annual meeting in December the officers were re-elected, so that the officers for 1929 are: Mrs. Maxwell, president; Mrs. H. Naygard, vice-president and Mrs. Cole, secretary.

#### FIND BULLETIN GREAT HELP

Sahawto U.F.W.A. Local finds the monthly bulletin a great help, states Mrs. Katherine Taivenan, president. "Our yearly Thanksgiving supper was a success in every way. We had three speakers: Mrs. Hepburn, our director, Mr. Biggs, and Mr. G. W. Smith, M.L.A. We also had a very interesting three-day millinery demonstration, and held several plays and dances to raise funds. We sent a delegate to the Olds convention."

#### FAVOR SCHOOL ACT CHANGES

At the last meeting of Rowley U.F.W.A. Local, Mrs. Burnett was elected second vice-president, owing to the absence of the president and first vice-president for the winter. The main topic under discussion was the revision of the School Act and the meeting declared itself in favor of the proposed changes. The prizes for the membership drive are to be awarded on July 1st instead of January 1st.

#### AT PICTURE BUTTE

At the annual meeting of Picture Butte U.F.W.A. Local, the retiring officers were all re-elected, states a report from Mrs. E. M. Shaw. "During the past year we held a baby clinic and a lecture-demonstration in sewing. We gave \$5 for a school fair prize, and \$15 to help improve the school play ground. We bought ten dozen cups; and had a concert, at which we raffled a quilt, and made over \$95. We have had a number of whist drives and dances, and the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. put on a Sports Day program. We entertained Iron Springs Local and Newlands Community Club, and were later entertained by the latter."

#### TO IMPROVE COMMUNITY HALL

Keoma U.F.W.A. Local ended the year with a cash balance of over \$74, of which most is to be expended on improvements on the community hall, writes Mrs. M. Galloway, who was re-elected secretary at the annual meeting. Mrs. J. Allonby is president. This Local has 21 members, and held 14 meetings. "Each member was given \$1 to invest for the Local," says Mrs. Galloway, "and from this we received \$82.25. Of our receipts of \$541.56, for the year, \$276.05 was returned to the Keoma district in various ways, and \$70 was spent on charitable work."

#### GLENWOOD ANNUAL MEETING

Glenwood U.F.W.A. Local held its annual meeting at the home of the president, Mrs. Rachel Archibald, when a musical program was much enjoyed. The president and the vice-president, Mrs. Sarah Stringam, were re-elected, and Mrs. E. J. Leavitt was elected secretary. Mrs. Lavern Prince was chosen chairman of a committee to arrange a program for the coming three months. In May last this Local arranged a baby clinic, when 70 children were examined, and in October a series of health lectures were given by Miss Conroy of the Public Health Department.

#### FAIRDONIAN PROGRAM

Fairdonian Valley U.F.W.A. Local had ten meetings with a good attendance of members and visitors, states the annual report of the secretary, Mrs. D. F. McDonald. Contributions were made to various funds as follows: \$10 to the election fund of the Federal C.A.; \$5 to Sedgewick Agricultural Society; \$5 to Goose Creek Agricultural Society; \$5 to the Junior Conference Fund; and \$5 to the Sedgewick Rest Room. The Local held three enjoyable whist drives and dances; delegates were sent to the three conventions held during the year; reports were sent to the local paper, an Edmonton paper, and *The U.F.A.*; a visiting committee welcomed newcomers to the district. "Our meetings have been most interesting," writes Mrs. McDonald, "having been very efficiently conducted by our president. In addition to the usual routine of business, each program has consisted of a roll call, a current event, a U.F.W.A. gift, a paper, and some sort of entertainment."

#### STANDARD LOCAL IN 1928

Standard U.F.W.A. Local started 1928 with a dance from which they realized \$201.50, states Mrs. Wagler, secretary, in a review of the year's work. "We sent two delegates to the Junior Conference, and afterward had a social afternoon when they both gave splendid reports. We had a three day basketry course with a class of twelve; we had a baby clinic, at which 26 babies were examined. We gave prizes to the School Fair Association. We joined the League of Nations. We sent delegates to five different conventions (our members live in two constituencies to which we pay dues each year). We have \$400 in Provincial Savings Certificates, and some day we plan to have our own hall. I must not overlook the lovely afternoon we had at Mrs. J. C. Buckley's during raspberry season, when we met members of several other Locals. Our 1928 officers were re-elected by acclamation: Mrs. Kathryn Gregory, president; Mrs. Frona Wirt, vice-president, and Mrs. Tena Wagler, secretary."

#### WOODVILLE LOCAL

"We were fortunate in having Mrs. MacNaughton, our Director, to address our July meeting," writes Mrs. Archie Thompson, in reporting on the year's work of Woodville U.F.W.A. Local. "Mr. and Mrs. Spencer also visited the Local and gave inspiring addresses. The U.F.W.A., together with members of the U.F.A., successfully staged the play, 'The Adventures of Grandpa' five times during the winter of 1928—at Clover Lodge, Innisfree, Ranfurly, Viking and Woodville—and we were able to add \$160 to the treasury after all expenses were paid. We also helped with donations the Canadian Bible Society, the Woodville Sunday School, and helped



purchase hymn books for the church services. We hope this year to buy a piano for the schoolhouse, with the U.F.A. All officers were re-elected for 1929—Mrs. Ada Stearns, president; Mrs. Blanche Young, vice-president; and Mrs. Archie Thompson, secretary. I would like you to know that we thoroughly enjoyed the broadcast of the Tuesday afternoon and evening sessions of the Annual Convention. Mrs. Farmington, one of our members, kindly offered her home—possessing a radio with loud speaker—to all members and others who cared to come and listen.

#### SUNDIAL OFFICERS

Miss B. De Mille was elected president of Sundial U.F.W.A. Local at their annual meeting held early in January. Mrs. C. E. Ingram is vice-president of the Local and Mrs. E. A. Kellerman, secretary-treasurer.

#### CORNWALL VALLEY IN 1928

Early in the year 1928, writes Mrs. G. H. Biggs, Cornwall Valley U.F.W.A. Local gave each member fifty cents to invest for the Local, and a prize was offered to the most successful member. One bought seed oats, but the frost cut down her returns; so she bought a stamped bedspread and after embroidering it raffled it for the net sum of \$15.80. Another turned in \$6.75 after first investing in seed oats, then in yarn which was knitted into mitts and sold. Another raffled a duck, and handed in \$5. Two of the members combined to buy a stamped bedspread, embroidered it, raffled it, bought dress material with the proceeds and made children's and ladies' dresses, which were sold at the December bazaar. They made \$12.40. One realized \$5 from chickens, while another bought two settings of eggs and raised 23 chickens, which she sold for \$15; with this she bought Christmas articles and re-sold them at the bazaar, realizing altogether \$17 from her original 50 cents. The total receipts were \$70.20; Mrs. Biggs won the prize with Mrs. N. Goodwin a close second. "Although we are small in number," says Mrs. Biggs, "we are proud of our Local and are eager to start afresh with the newly elected officers." These are: President, Mrs. G. H. Perry; vice-president, Mrs. Biggs; secretary, Mrs. N. Goodwin.

#### Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

**Butterless, Eggless and Milkless Cake:** 1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup water, 2 cups raisins,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup lard,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon nutmeg, 1-8 teaspoon salt; boil together 3 minutes; cool; add 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in a little hot water. Mix and sift 2 cups flour with  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon baking powder. Beat well, and turn into a buttered and floured loaf cake pan, and bake 40 minutes in a moderate oven.—Mrs. Beulah Base, Berrywater U.F.W.A. Local.

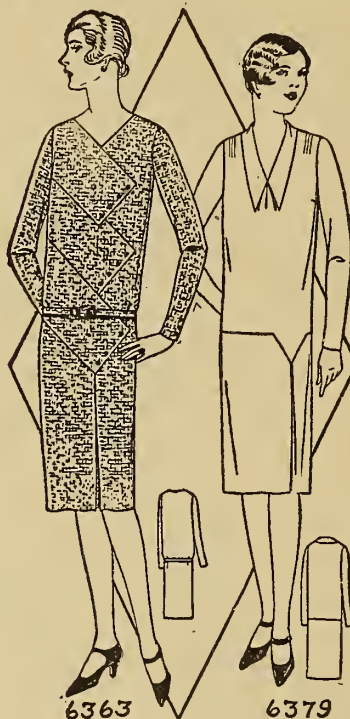
**Prune Jelly:** Soak  $\frac{1}{2}$  box gelatine in 1 pint cold water until dissolved; then add 2 cups sugar, pulp and juice of 1 lemon, and 1 pint boiling juice from stewed prunes; strain over pitted prunes and let thicken. Stewed dried apricots or other stewed or preserved fruit may be used.—Mrs. H. H. Turner, Battle Beaver U.F.W.A. Local.

**Another Sauer Kraut Recipe:** Mrs. T. C. Hoffman, Willow Hollow U.F.W.A. Local, writes that her recipe for sauer-

kraut calls for 12 quarts of cabbage to 1 handful of salt. She says: "The recipe published in *The U.F.A.* is all right in every way except in the amount of salt. If cabbage is salted too strongly it will never ferment, and therefore not make kraut, which is a healthy vegetable as it contains lactic acid such as sour milk and buttermilk, and the juice of sauerkraut is highly recommended by leading physicians as a remedy for many troubles." (The recipe given in a previous issue has been used with success many times; but possibly the term "handful" is much too elastic and indefinite. The "handful" of the lady who gave Aunt Cordelia the recipe is really about equivalent to a level dessertspoonful.)

#### "The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A.* Pattern Department, Loughheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.



6363. Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards of 54 inch material. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with plait fullness extended is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yard. Price 15c.

6379. Dress for Junior and Miss.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16 year size requires 2 5-8 yards of 39 inch material. The width of the dress at the lower edge with plait fullness extended is about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yard. Price 15c.

The tobacco manufacturing industry in Canada had an increase valued at \$6,000,000 in 1927 in the gross value of its products. The gross value of tobacco products manufactured in 1927 was \$71,124,505 compared with \$65,183,761 in 1926.

#### Marriage and Nationality

"Nothing could possibly be more valuable or more interesting than the study of the effects of marriage upon nationality. There is no more fruitful source of confusion and trouble. The legal systems of Europe are presumably the result of centuries of painful and anxious thought; they are certainly a monument to human fallibility. The general rule is that the nationality of a woman follows that of her husband, but so eaten away is this general rule by the varying practice of the different nations that it stands today in the form of a skeleton. The man may be stateless—as is for instance the illegitimate child of British parentage born in Germany; the wife will then be stateless, too. The man may be a citizen of Soviet Russia, which treats husband and wife as separate entities; her position then is even more farcical. Our Government regards her as having acquired her husband's nationality; the Russian Government regards her as having never lost her own. Finally, she may be a citizen of the United States, who on marriage to an Englishman resides in Germany, but elects—as under United States law she may—to maintain her United States citizenship. If then she have children born in Switzerland, there will be four separate governments with four distinct and irreconcilable interpretations of the nationality of the children. Under such conditions it is extremely difficult to decide whether Law is an Art or a Science, though few will be disposed to disturb its status in the animal world."—"F.B.A.", in a review of "The Workers' Passport," by W. T. Colyer, Labor Research Department, London, Eng., price 3 shillings and sixpence.

#### POLITICAL PARTIES

"One of the peculiarities of the English speaking world is its immense interest and belief in political parties. A very large percentage of English-speaking people really believe that the ills from which they suffer would be cured if a certain political party were in power. That is a reason for the swing of the pendulum. A man votes for one party and remains miserable; he concludes that it was the other party that was to bring the millenium. By the time he is disenchanted with all parties, he is an old man on the verge of death; his sons retain the belief of his youth, and the seesaw goes on.

"I want to suggest that, if we are to do any good in politics, we must view political questions in quite a different way. No important political party is likely to have a useful program, and if useful measures are to be passed, it must be by means of some other machinery than party government. How to combine any such machinery with democracy is one of the urgent problems of our time."—Hon. Bertrand Russell.

"The civilization of power aims at the exploitation of the world, which is thought of as a dead or mechanical thing, existing that men may exploit it. That of culture aims at the development of man, thought of as a citizen of a universe which can be loved, enjoyed and revered, education being the name of the process which leads him to love, enjoy and reverence it."—Dr. L. P. Jacks.

#### TWO TESTS

"Most men are known for their deeds." "Others by their mortgages."



## U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

### The Juniors at the U.F.A. Convention

Dear Juniors:

The twenty-first convention of the U.F.A., and the second one to which Junior Locals sent delegates, is over. This year we had nine delegates present and some few visitors.

The first item on the program of especial interest to the Juniors was the address of Charlie Mills, Junior President, given the first morning of the Convention. In this address Mr. Mills outlined the work of the Junior Branch, laying special stress on the Reading Course and University Week.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Mills addressed the U.F.W.A. Convention, and Mrs. A. H. Warr, 1928 U.F.W.A. representative on the Junior Committee, gave a splendid report of the work accomplished during the year, and a long discussion on Junior work followed.

On Wednesday afternoon an informal meeting of the Juniors gave the young people an opportunity of getting to know one another. Twelve Juniors, Mrs. Warr and the Secretary were present at this meeting, and arrangements were made for the holding of a luncheon the following day in the Rose Room of the King Edward Hotel.

#### The Juniors' Luncheon

A long list of guests brought the number attending this luncheon up to twenty-eight. When the repast had been done full justice, each person present stood up and introduced himself or herself, and then we had the pleasure and honor of a most inspiring talk from our U.F.A. President, Mr. Wood. Mr. Wood spoke of the supreme necessity of keeping our Locals alive, and of carrying out a practical program in an efficient and intelligent manner. "I said in my annual address," Mr. Wood stated, in part, "that it is now practical and possible for the farmer to develop community life to the extent of his own desires. The U.F.A. Local, working in co-operative harmony with the U.F.W.A. and the Juniors, should be the most active and progressive institution in every rural community throughout the Province. This kind of work, carried on intelligently throughout this Province for ten years, will make Alberta a better place to live in than the world has ever known. To succeed in this we will have to work continuously in a practical methodical way, but it can be done, and it is up to us to help do it."

Mrs. Warr, the newly elected President of the U.F.W.A., was then called on, and while expressing regret that in the future she would not be so closely connected with the Juniors as she had been, she said that she was happy in remembering that her field of activities was very much enlarged, and that she would now be able to work for the Junior cause throughout the whole of the Province.

Miss Jessie Montgomery, Librarian of the Extension Department of the University, who is so well known to all Juniors, then spoke on the Reading Course and University Week, urging the young people to take up the Course and to attend University Week.

During the afternoon session of the Convention, the Junior Secretary's report was read and Miss Molly Coupland, Vice-

President of the Junior Branch, was introduced to the Convention and spoke a few words, urging the necessity of Junior Locals, and of the Seniors helping in Junior work.

The rest of the time was spent in listening to speeches and discussions of resolutions—when the young people were not writing verses and autographs in each others' autograph books. By Friday night, they were all ready for their homes, although one and all declared that they had enjoyed the Convention exceedingly.

The next big event on our Junior calendar is University Week. Are we going to break the record set last year? If every one of our Junior Locals sets itself to achieve that, then we will be bound to do it.

Fraternally yours,  
EDNA HULL,  
Junior Secretary.

#### SUCCESSFUL CHRISTMAS CONCERT

The Christmas Concert put on by the Stanmore Juniors proved a great success, \$32.30 being cleared. Of this money, some will be used to buy playthings for the school yard, while the remainder will be kept until spring. The date of the meetings of the Local was changed to the second and fourth Saturdays of each month.

#### VISIT OF JUNIOR DIRECTOR

Freedom Juniors held their Annual meeting on January 11th and elected the following officers: President, Henry Scheidt; secretary, Hedley Davison, chairman of directors, Hazel Frankson. It was decided at this meeting to hold a play. Ralph Critchlow was present at the meeting, and spoke to the Local, urging them to hold debates in the Local, and to take up the reading course.

#### ENJOY SUCCESSFUL MASQUERADE

Lone Pine Juniors staged a very successful masquerade dance, clearing 70.40. A very large crowd attended this function. Miss Annie McCulloch, secretary of the Lone Pine Juniors, won first prize for her costume which was that of an Egyptian princess. As David Jenkins, president of the Junior Local, left the district, Albert Arlington was elected to fill the vacancy.

#### ROSYTH JUNIOR DRIVE

At the annual meeting of the Rosyth Juniors, plans were laid for a membership drive which resulted in twenty-two new members. The new officers for 1929 are: President, Harold Gorley; vice-president, Bill Miller; secretary, Helen Kobitzsch, and directors, Mabel Flaade, Agnes Flaade, Daisy Wells, Harvey Summer and Frank Kobitzsch. The meeting was held at the home of C. S. Summer.

#### TWO-IN-ONE CUBS

The annual meeting of the Two-in-one Cubs was held on January 14th, when Leslie Mullis was chosen as president, Beryl Tiffin, vice-president, Ethel Murray secretary, and John Luco, treasurer. The new directors are Andrew Graham, Max Coupland and Billy Coupland, and the social committee, Ronald Tiffin, Donald



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## Co-operative Conference

A Co-operative Conference, called for the discussion of all problems of vital importance to the successful development of the Co-operative Stores and the Consumers' Movement in general, will be held in the

SUN ROOM  
PALLISER HOTEL  
CALGARY

on  
Tuesday, February 26th,

Commencing at 9 a.m.

All Co-operative Stores are urgently requested to send delegates and assist in the efforts being made by the consumers of the Province to pool their buying powers.

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Murray and Stanley Tiffen. Meetings of the Local are to be held the second and last Friday of each month.

#### TWIN LAKE JUNIORS HEAR M.L.A.

At the annual meeting of the Twin Lake Juniors officers for 1929 were chosen, Miss Elinor Fossen being elected president, Aileen Piercy, vice-president, Dennis Manning, secretary-treasurer, and Directors: Brian Peirce, Phyllis Trigg, Bernice Trigg and Wm. Chilton. Mr. Farquharson, M.L.A., was present at the meeting and addressed the young people, who enjoyed and appreciated his talk very much.

#### SENIORS AND JUNIORS TO DEBATE

"To aid in the development of the speaking abilities of our young people," writes the reporter for Consort Juniors, "we have mapped out a series of debates. The first debate is on the program of the next meeting. Following this is to be a debating contest between the Seniors and Juniors at a special meeting after the U.F.A. Convention. Miss Greta Isaac, our delegate to the Convention, will give a report on the Convention at the special meeting."

#### BISMARCK JUNIORS

The regular meeting of the Bismark Juniors was held at the schoolhouse on January 8th, with an attendance of sixteen. The report of the Rally held on December 7th showed a balance of \$37.50 to be divided between the Juniors and Seniors. Ernest McDowell gave a very interesting talk, and Bob McDowell was chosen as delegate to the Convention. It was decided that future meetings be held at the homes of the members. The meeting of February 5th will take the form of a social evening.

#### HOLD SKATING PARTY

The December meeting of the Waskatenau Juniors was held at the home of Mrs. H. Walker. The meeting was educational, and Mr. Robins, principal of the Waskatenau school, gave a very interesting talk on educational problems in rural Alberta. The December 22nd meeting was held at the home of Mrs. A. H. Warr, and being social, a skating party was enjoyed at the conclusion of the business. Francis Fry was chosen to represent the Local at the U.F.A. Convention at this meeting.

#### DALEMead ANNUAL REPORT

Two very interesting reports have come to hand from the Dalemead Junior Local. The Treasurer, Albert Thompson, has submitted a report for the year which shows a total of \$411.73 taken in, with disbursements of \$285.25, leaving a balance on hand of \$126.48. The Secretary, Miss Margaret Thompson, reports a dance held in the community hall, a barn dance, a picnic and a play during the year. Also the Juniors had charge of a booth at the U.F.W.A. bazaar. Wreaths were sent on two occasions, and flowers on four. Officers chosen for 1929 are: Arthur McKinnon, President; Lincoln Wheeler, Vice-president; Julia Van Der Velde, Secretary-Treasurer, while the sports committee for 1928 will be composed of Miss Gladys Coonfer, George Rals and Albert Thompson.

#### HOLD INTERESTING DEBATE

"Resolved, that tractors are more useful on a farm than horses," was the subject of a most interesting and successful debate at one of the recent meetings of

the East Lethbridge Juniors, tractors winning the favorable decision. This debate proved so very successful that plans are being made to hold another on, "Resolved, that city life has more advantages than country life." A membership drive held by the Local secured many new members and brought back into the Local many old members who had dropped out. The officers for 1929 are: President, Alex. Watt, secretary, Jennie Kats; directors, Eva King, Rose Blair, Chris. Snowden and Rowland Snowden; social committee, Richard Kirk, T. Chapman, Mary Yackulic and Margaret Johnston.

#### MANY SUCCESSFUL AFFAIRS

The Duchess Junior Local, which consists of seven "peppy members," have held many very successful social functions recently, the first being a dance to raise money for indoor basket-ball fixtures at which \$37 was made. With the help of one of the members of the Local U.F.W.A., a Christmas cake was made, the proceeds from the sale of which were \$41.85 clear. \$10 of this was given to the church piano fund. On December 18th the girls served dinner to the delegates to the Duchess U.F.A. District meeting, and on December 28th a concert and dance was held. This was the first concert of the season and proved a great success. \$82.80 was collected at this affair. The Local has a balance in the bank of \$106.75.

#### AWAY TO GOOD START

At a recent meeting of the new O.S.A. Local, the following officers were chosen: Mr. S. Morrison of High River, Honorary President; President, George Thurston of Rockyford; vice-president and publicity agent, P. Garrow of Brooks; secretary, Duncan Hargraves of Edmonton, and treasurer, J. Rhyason of Bawlf. There is a membership of 55. "At our meetings," writes Mr. Garrow, "public speaking and debates are the main items on the program. At a meeting on January 8th, it was decided to send a delegate to the Convention at Edmonton. Four candidates were nominated. Each gave a short address, after which the election took place. I. C. Shank of Athabasca was the successful candidate. Although our term here is short we have the required spirit at our meetings that is going to make our Local a success."

#### THE LONG POCKET

"Does your husband give you an allowance, or do you ask him for money when you need it?"

"Both."—*The Passing Show.*

#### DISTINGUISHED COMPOSITIONS

Composer—Well, sir, what do you think of my compositions?

Critic—Probably they will be played long after the masters are forgotten.

Really!

Yes; but not before.—*Musical Mirror.*

#### FINISH THE JOB

"How's this?" asked the lawyer. "You've named six bankers in your will to be pallbearers. Of course, it's all right, but wouldn't you rather choose some friends with whom you are on better terms?"

"No, that's all right. Those fellows have carried me so long that they might as well finish the job."—*Yorkshire Post.*

#### REPORT OF U.F.A. SHOWS GREATLY INCREASED INTEREST

(Continued from page 21)

while a very small fraction of the total space has been used for discussion of international affairs, in which Canada today is inescapably involved.

This year for the first time, the paper was able to publish in advance of the Annual Convention, all of the resolutions of Constituency and District Associations sent in to Central Office, with the exception of a few which were received too late.

A limit is, of course, imposed upon the expansion of the paper by the revenue available. With the single exception of the Legislative reports, all of the reading matter used during the year was supplied without cost to the Association, or written by the regular staff. The Association is indebted to Mrs. H. E. Spencer for the feature letter which appears in each issue in the U.F.W.A. section, and is much appreciated by our readers.

If it were possible to increase the number of pages, the present staff could provide several new features, and enlarge existing ones, while others might be added by payment of some outside contributors. In 1928 illustrations have been used more extensively than before. The number can be increased with advantage as finances permit.

As shown in the financial statement, *The U.F.A.* has a surplus for the financial year ending November 30th, 1928, of \$279.27.

#### FARM IMPLEMENT INDUSTRY

Production from the agricultural implements and machinery industry in Canada was valued at \$42,996,288 in 1927, according to a compilation recently completed by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics. This output was 12 per cent above the value of \$38,269,214 reported for the previous year which in turn showed a gain of 54 per cent over the total of \$24,770,216 reported for 1925. Of the 65 firms classified in this industry in 1927, there were 43 located in Ontario, 12 in Quebec, 4 in Manitoba, 4 in Alberta, 1 in Saskatchewan and 1 in Prince Edward Island.

Products made by these firms included harvesting machinery valued at \$11,402,438; horse and power tillage implements at \$6,880,306; planting and seeding machinery at \$3,274,603; haying machinery, \$2,758,333; hand tools \$683,772; other farm equipment including machinery parts and accessories, \$4,615,754; washing machines, \$2,800,761; pumps, \$592,100; gasoline engines, \$343,209; and many other commodities.

#### NEW PHRASE FOR WALL STREET

"How goes it, Bill?" said one stock trader to another. "I hear you have got rid of a lot of your stocks. Distress selling?"

"Oh, no, thank Heaven!" remarked the other cheerily. "Finesse selling, my boy. I'm now in the best position ever for a rise."—*Brokers' News.*

#### HE MEANT WELL

Lady (to apple vendor)—Two of the apples you sold me yesterday were rotten. I was going to take them along to show you, but I forgot—

Apple Vendor (politely)—Doesn't matter, ma'am, your words is as good as the apples.



## "Freedom of the Press"

**"Editor and Publisher" States Newspaperman's Freedom Has Narrow Limits, and Cites Reason**

When the English poet, John Milton, and his successors, were engaged in the fight against royal and bureaucratic interference with the freedom of the press, they can hardly have envisaged the vast changes which the twentieth century would bring. In the early days of the struggle the enemies of liberty were the state authorities, acting through the police.

In large measure, though not completely even in Canada, that fight has been won.

Today, freedom is threatened from another quarter and by other weapons. Modern newspapers require large capital. Few working newspapermen are in a position to decide entirely what the public shall and shall not be allowed to read. There may be other interests to serve than those of Truth. While some large newspapers do allow a wide measure of freedom to their editors, others severely restrict the editors' liberty of expression. There are numerous questions involved, including the influence of advertisers.

Such at least is the opinion expressed by *Editor and Publisher*, a national magazine for newspapermen, published in the United States, which is on the whole of conservative rather than liberal tendencies. In a recent article this periodical declared: "Every reader of *Editor and Publisher* knows that the economic, social and legal restrictions on the press of this day have reached a point where they intimidate newspapermen. Our vaunted freedom has very narrow limits for most of us as it stands. If you think to the contrary, we ask you to start telling all available truth that is valuable to society, let the chips fly where they will, and see what happens to you in a day or a week. Most newspapermen in this day are honest with the public in spite of and in defiance of laws and pressures that work in favor of privilege."

### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

"Assassination on the scaffold is the worst form of assassination, because there it is vested with the approval of society. It is the deed that teaches, not the name we give it. Murder and capital punishment are not opposites that cancel one another, but similars that breed their kind."—Bernard Shaw.

### COMPLETING H. B. RAILWAY

Work on the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway is progressing and the track to Mile 462, within 48 miles of Churchill, the terminus on Hudson Bay, has been completed. It is expected that by the spring of 1930 the railway will be ready for operation.

The Hudson Bay Railway runs from The Pas, Manitoba, to Churchill on Hudson Bay, a distance of 510 miles and when completed it will provide the shortest rail and water route to Europe from the grain fields of Western Canada, and reversely a shorter route to Europe from the Canadian middle west. The distance to Liverpool via Churchill will be 1,050 miles less from Regina, Saskatchewan, 1,300 miles less from Prince Albert, Sask., 1,175 less from Saskatoon and 1,100 less from Edmonton, Alberta, than via Montreal. The southern terminus of the H. B. Railway at The Pas links with the Canadian National Railways Winnipeg-Prince Albert line.

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LAST TWO DAYS ON HOLT COMBINES**

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# NEWS FROM ALBERTA DAIRY POOL HEAD OFFICE

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers, Ltd.

## Northern Alberta Dairy Pool to Erect \$75,000 Dairy Plant at Once

Splendidly Equipped Modern Creamery Will Be Ready Near End of May—Cold Storage for Eggs and Poultry—Dairy and Poultry Pools May Handle Products Under One Management

Erection of a \$75,000 plant, equipped as a thoroughly up-to-date creamery for the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool and with cold storage facilities in addition sufficient to meet the needs of the Alberta Egg and Poultry Pool in this territory will be commenced at once on a site acquired by the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool one block and a half from the new C.N.R. station in Edmonton. It is expected that the plant will be ready about the end of May.

The site for the new plant is on 102nd Street, and was acquired by the Northern Pool some time ago. Authority to proceed with construction was given by unanimous vote of the Annual Meeting of the Pool held in Edmonton on January 14th. The new facilities will place the Pool in a position to handle its creamery business in the most efficient way, and to meet business needs which are rapidly expanding.

The Annual Meeting also authorized the Directors of the Pool to enter into an agreement with the Egg and Poultry Pool and Government Marketing Service, with a view to handling dairy and egg and poultry products under one management upon a basis to be determined. It is anticipated that negotiations between dairy and poultry marketing organizations to this end will be completed at an early date.

### To Form Local Units

Formation of all shipping points of the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool into local units, wherever practicable, for nomination of delegates and to attend the Annual Meeting and to carry on all local business of delegates, was agreed upon. It was decided that all nomination papers be signed by at least five contract signers and the election carried on by post card ballot. Another decision was that the Board of Directors shall arrange yearly to define boundaries of sub-districts according to volume of cream delivered to the Pool.

### May Enter Retail Trade

The Directors were instructed to investigate the possibility of retail milk and ice-cream and table cream business in Edmonton and to take steps to enter this business as soon as circumstances warrant.

### Dividends To Credit of Patrons

In future dividends standing to the credit of any Pool patron in any one year will only be collectable on condition that the said patrons become members before the expiration of the year.

It was further decided that the Board shall arrange yearly to define boundaries of sub-districts according to volume of cream delivered to the Pool. J. R. Love, Secretary of the Pool, described how the territory of the Northern Pool had been divided into five districts, and each district into seven sub-districts.

### Directors Elected

Directors for the new Pool year were elected as follows:

- District 1, Andrew Rafn, Bon Accord.
- District 2, A. R. Brown, Westlock.
- District 3, C. Pitzler, Stoney Plain.
- District 4, D. J. Christie, Strathcona.
- District 5, J. McK. Hughes, Vegreville.

Mr. Christie, President of the Pool, presided over the Convention proceedings.

The Report of the Provisional Board was as follows:

### REPORT OF PROVISIONAL BOARD

The Northern Alberta Dairy Pool was organized during the week of the Alberta Institute of Co-operation held in Edmonton in the latter part of June, 1928. At that time a number of dairymen attending the Institute discussed the advisability of forming a co-operative creamery unit along the lines of the two units operating at Alix and Calgary. A. J. MacGuire, General Manager of the Land O'Lakes Association with head office at St. Paul, Minnesota, was consulted.

Mr. MacGuire, as manager of the largest co-operative creamery association on the continent, and others attending the Institute, gave much valuable advice to those wishing to organize the new unit for Northern Alberta. The experience of the Central Alberta Dairy Pool at Alix was also taken into consideration, with the result that the legal firm of Mothersill and Dyde were asked to draw up a constitution and by-laws for the incorporation of the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, based on the advice and information obtained at the Institute of Co-operation.

### Provisional Board of Directors

The Provisional Directors of the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool were Chris. Pitzler, Stoney Plain; D. J. Christie, Strathcona; J. McK. Hughes, Vegreville; R. M. Walker, Waskatenau and A. R. Brown, Westlock. At a later date Mr. Walker, owing to business obla-

### NORTHERN ALBERTA DAIRY POOL, LTD.

Edmonton, Alberta

### BALANCE SHEET

Period Ending November 2, 1928.

Assets—	
Curr nt Assets	\$37,386.51
Fixed Assets	15,230.99
Deferred Assets	138.26
Total Assets	\$52,755.76
Liabilities—	
Bank, Express Co. and all	
Trade Accounts	\$39,805.63
Cream Grading Reserve	885.66
	\$40,691.29

Net Profit period ending Nov. 2nd, 1928 \$12,064.47

In addition to the above Net Profit ample reserve has also been provided to properly take care of all operating contingencies.

In our opinion the earnings of the company are correctly shown in the Profit and Loss Statement.

Signed,  
PATRIQUIN & JOHNSTONE,  
Chartered Accountants.

tions, resigned, and his place on the Board was filled by Andrew Rafn, of Bon Accord.

### Acquiring Creamery Facilities

The first business to be considered by the Provisional Board was that of acquiring creamery facilities. The Directors of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers Limited, were approached, and after due consideration an agreement was entered into whereby all the property owned by the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers was sold to the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool at a price of \$10,000. The Northern Alberta Dairy Pool took possession of the said property during the first part of July. Under the agreement made with the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers, Limited, the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool obligated itself to manufacture and market on behalf of the former association all the dairy produce delivered to it by its members and under such supervision as the former association may wish to provide.

### New Provincial Organization

The next problem which confronted the Board of Directors was that of its relationship with the Pool units operating at Alix and Calgary. Negotiations were entered into with these two associations with a view to forming a new Provincial organization to consist of the said three Pool units. Several meetings of the representatives of these three Pools were held and finally a constitution and by-laws were drawn up and adopted at a meeting held in Calgary on August 14th. The new Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool was incorporated during the following week. The new Provincial organization is a federation and not an amalgamation. Each Pool unit conducts its own local business and retains its own profits for distribution to its own members. The Provincial organization is a central sales organization for handling



the surplus butter of its members as well as a co-ordinating body to see that its member units conduct their business on a uniform basis.

#### New Marketing Contract

One of the first undertakings of the new Provincial organization was to adopt a uniform contract to be used by the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool and the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool. This contract was approved of and adopted by your Board of Directors on October 17th. The new contracts of the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool and a letter were immediately sent to all patrons of the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool asking them to sign the new contract. From that time until today new members have been signing up with the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool to such an extent that our membership in the Northern Pool now stands 847. It has been the desire of your Board of Directors to obtain these signed contracts at as low a cost as possible. We have, therefore, with the exception of a few weeks last fall, placed no salaried canvassers in the field to do this work. Practically all of our contracts have come in through a direct appeal through the mail. We have received the most generous support on the part of the dairy producers in all sections of the country. The splendid sign up we have today indicates to some extent the satisfaction that our organization and management are giving to our members and patrons.

#### Cream From 2,141 Producers

During the brief period we have operated we have received cream from 2,141 producers residing at 287 different post office addresses. To show the extent of the territory served by your organization we might mention that from one shipping point located 238 miles from Edmonton we have sixteen producers shipping to the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool. All of the cream from one of the largest shippers from this particular point has graded 60 per cent special. During the first six months of operation fourteen of our members delivered to the Pool over 1,000 pounds of butter fat, some of which was received from points over one hundred miles away. This information goes to prove the contention of Mr. MacGuire, who stated at the Institute of Co-operation that a system of large scale centralized co-operative creameries would best serve the needs of the producers of Alberta as conditions exist today and would bring to the producers much larger returns than any other system.

#### Method of Operation

The report of our manager will contain details regarding the methods of operation, the volume of business transacted and the manner in which our butter has been marketed.

#### First Period of Operation

During the first six months of operation profits to the extent of several thousand dollars were earned. Our books were closed on November 2nd, in order that a patronage dividend might be distributed and mailed to our members before Christmas. Our patronage dividend amounted to 3½¢ per pound butter fat, of which 2¢ was paid in cash to all members. The balance which will eventually be returned to our members was issued in the form of participation certificates.

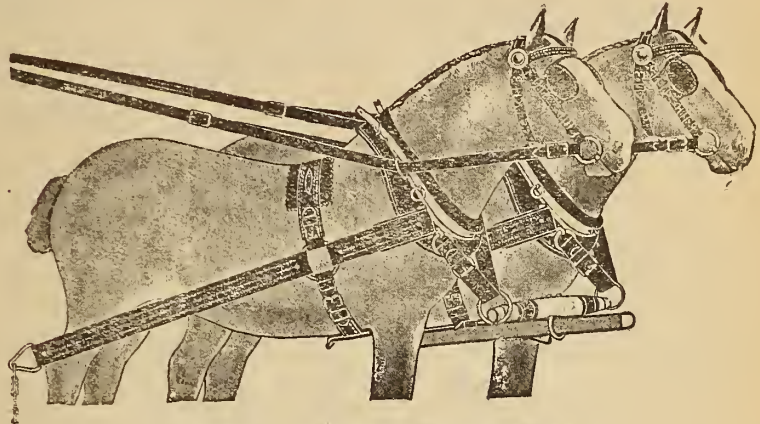
#### Plans for 1929

Realizing that it would be necessary to make new arrangements regarding our operations for the year 1929, your Board has considered very carefully the advisa-

## GOOD NEWS!

OUR REMARKABLE JANUARY HARNESS OFFERING  
HELD OVER FOR ANOTHER MONTH.

POSITIVELY YOUR LAST OPPORTUNITY TO TAKE  
ADVANTAGE OF THE SEASON'S GREATEST HARNESS  
VALUE.



### LOOK THESE OVER!

ROYAL HARNESS—A sturdy "Golden Grain" production, with the following choice features:

- (1) Traces, 2 inches wide with layer.
- (2) Dreadnought, unbreakable steel hames.
- (3) Standard Bridles.
- (4) Heavy felt lined pads with 1½ inch billets.
- (5) 1½ inch breast straps, martingales and belly bands.
- (6) 1 inch lines complete with snaps.

ROYAL HARNESS, as above (less collars)..... **\$32.95**

REGAL HARNESS, as above, but with the popular  
2 inch 2 ply traces as shown in cut (less collars)..... **\$37.25**

These prices are f.o.b., Calgary or Edmonton, and can be ordered from any of our local dealers, who will hand back your money if you are not satisfied on inspection, that this offer is really exceptional.

Remember to look for the "GOLDEN GRAIN" (G.G.) trade mark stamped on every strap. It is your protection against substitutes.

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TO  
**UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.**

BANK OF HAMILTON CHAMBERS  
WINNIPEG

LOUGHEED BUILDING  
CALGARY

Get the fullest possible protection



bility of renewing the lease on the present premises which expires in May. In view of the tremendous growth in our business and the fact that the present premises were not built for creamery purposes, and owing to the fact that our present location is not in a desirable part of the city from a creamery point of view, your Board decided to look for a better site. After careful consideration your Board purchased the site adjoining the McDonald Consolidated Wholesale House on 102nd Street, just north of the C.N.R. tracks. This is a most desirable location owing to its convenience to the new Canadian National Depot which is only a block and a half from our site. Our new site is 150 foot, with a frontage on 102nd Street of 100 feet and is served by a spur of the Canadian National Railway. Before making plans for the new building your Board has considered the advisability of federating with the Egg & Poultry Pool.

#### Proposed Federation with Poultry Pool

Several meetings have been held to discuss this matter and finally a committee was appointed consisting of two representatives of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool and two representatives of the Egg and Poultry Pool with D. M. Malin representing the Egg and Poultry Marketing Service.

#### Report of Joint Committee

Among others the following recommendations were decided upon by the said joint committee:

1. That the Egg and Poultry Pool enter into an agreement with the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool whereby the Dairy Pool assumes the business management and administration subject to changes as conditions in the future may warrant, relative to the management at other central points in the Province.

2. That the Provincial Marketing Service cease to function at a date to be set next spring and as soon as the arrangements referred to in the preceding paragraphs can be completed.

3. That in the case of the northern unit, the building to house both Pools be erected by the Northern Dairy Pool and the cost of maintenance, including interest on capital, depreciation, etc., be shared equally between the two activities, except as regards refrigeration, which should be separately accounted for, charged on the basis of space used at cost.

In view of these recommendations your Board has now made definite plans to provide for a new building to take care of both dairy and eggs and poultry products. Full information will be given by our manager regarding the plans for the new building during the discussion of a Board resolution dealing with this subject.

#### Conclusion

In conclusion your Provisional Board of Directors wish to express their appreciation of the splendid co-operation given by the management in carrying out their policies. Our success, however, is chiefly due to the consistent and loyal support received from the producers in all parts of the country. We trust that the delegates assembled here today will not consider their work completed when this meeting adjourns but will go home with a determination to see that every dairy producer in their respective districts learns of both the progress made and the service that is offered by the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool.

### MANAGER'S REPORT

The report of C. E. Christenson, Manager of the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, was as follows:

The Pool has been a benefit to every cream producer in this Province, whether they were members or not; on account of our activity prices have been boosted very materially as the following example will show.

In the month of November, 1925, butter was selling in car load lots F.O.B. track at Edmonton for 43c, while cream prices were 38c F.O.B. shipping point, while in November 1928 butter price was 39c F.O.B. track Edmonton, and cream prices 41c. This difference actually amounts to 7c more per pound of butterfat in relation to the value of butter.

#### Net Returns 20 Per Cent Better

This in itself is an improvement of almost 20 per cent; that is to say, that the net returns for cream are now 20 per cent better than in 1925, keeping in mind the sales value of butter, *but in addition to this improvement we earned a net dividend the first season amounting to 3½c. per lb. of butterfat*, which, as you know, was distributed on the 1st day of December, and as our membership grows, and volume increases, we will undoubtedly be able to do equally well in the future. To this end we just want to keep in mind that volume is the all important factor and the more members we get the more volume will result and our returns to the producer will increase in just that proportion. It is also reasonable to expect that as the creamery progresses and succeeds more interest will be taken in dairying and this in turn will result in still greater volume and consequently still greater profit to the members.

#### High Class Product

You may gather from the foregoing that the past season was not particularly easy in which to make profitable showing. However, this condition was expected and we are also expecting a similar attitude to prevail during the next year or so. However, we are preparing to meet these through economic and efficient operation, and also by acquiring the best possible markets for our butter. Naturally in order to get the preferred outlet for butter we must endeavor to turn out a very high class product. It gives me much pleasure to be able to state that during the past season we turned out an exceptionally high class of commercial butter and we sold our output practically all at premium, due to the high percentage of top grade.

#### Expect Large Increase

As new members are joining up rapidly we expect a very large increase next season, but the increase in volume does not in any way embarrass our marketing situation. It is our hope to turn out such quality goods as will at all times demand a preferred market, and we have had inquiries from countries that have never previously imported Canadian butter. We expect to make some export arrangements with some of these and also probably to bring about an establishment of a co-operative sales agency in Vancouver to distribute butter from the three Provincial Pool Creameries to the coast city trade. One of the Provincial Pools commenced such an outlet a year ago in a small way and it was hoped that they would be able to handle the part of a surplus which would be directed to the West coast. This arrangement is in the

course of being completed now and will no doubt be in working order before the opening of the new season.

The recommendations of the Joint Committee mentioned in the Directors' report were approved by the Annual Meeting.

### NEWS OF WHEAT POOL

(Continued from page 26)

#### SPECIAL DELEGATES MEETING

A special general meeting of Alberta Wheat Pool delegates commenced at 10 a.m., Wednesday, January 30, 1929, in the Sun Parlor of the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, for the purpose of considering a general revision of the Articles of Association and proposed amendment to the Act of Incorporation; and any other business deemed to be of a sufficiently urgent nature to require attention.

### British Co-operators Are Now Big Political Force

Co-operative Movement with 6,090,000 Members Gets Behind Labor—Forms Powerful Alliance

Six million persons who form the membership of the great co-operative movement in Britain will be mobilized behind the British Labor party in the forthcoming general elections, as the result of an alliance between the Labor Party and the Co-operative party.

This announcement was made recently by Herbert Morrison, secretary of the Labor party, in a statement to the press. "The Co-operative party, which intends also to run its own candidates, will maintain an alliance with the Labor party and trade union movement by supporting each other's candidates and avoiding all clash of interests.

"We hope to make the forthcoming election historical by returning a majority of Co-operative and Labor members of Parliament," said Alfred Barnes, M.P.

The Co-operative party, whose wholesale society does an annual trade turnover of nearly \$380,000,000, has declared at a conference in favor of the encouragement of British trade with Russia as a means of stimulating industry.

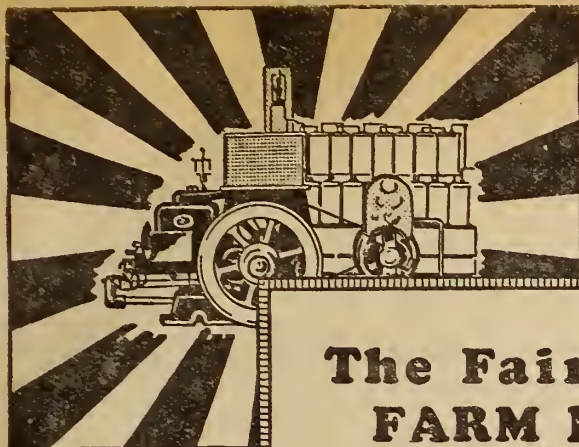
### WHY PROGRESS IS SLOW

"The constitution of man is such that, for a long time after he has discovered the incorrectness of the ideas prevailing around him, he shrinks from openly emancipating himself from their domination; and, constrained by the force of circumstances, he becomes a hypocrite, publicly applauding what his private judgment condemns."—J. W. Draper.

### VANCOUVER AS A GRAIN PORT

The growing importance of Vancouver as a grain port is indicated by the latest available figures for grain shipments. In 1928 total shipments from Vancouver were 98,427,000 bushels compared with 43,694,000 in 1927, an increase of 54,733,000 bushels. Much of the grain grown in Alberta is exported to Europe via Vancouver and the Panama Canal, which is cheaper than by the easterly route.





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gives automatically abundant electric light for house, barn, stables and garage—safe, clean light, and power too for separator, churn, grindstone, pump or washing machine. Sturdy, compact and dependable—built for long years of service.

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**Government Cleaning and Grading Plant**  
Edmonton, Alberta

### REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT VICTORY AND BANNER OATS

Guaranteed Germination, highest quality, superior in purity. Quantities limited; purchases should be made promptly. Following prices, F.O.B. Plant, sacks included.

Prices for Oats:

1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd Generation
No. 1.....\$2.50	No. 1.....\$1.75	No. 1.....\$1.40
No. 2.....2.00	No. 2.....1.60	No. 2.....1.25
No. 3.....1.50	No. 3.....1.20	No. 3.....1.00

Price for Wheat:

1st Generation	2nd Generation	3rd Generation
No. 1.....Sold Out	No. 1.....\$2.60	No. 1.....\$2.20
No. 2.....Sold Out	No. 2.....2.40	No. 2.....2.00
No. 3.....Sold Out	No. 3.....2.00	No. 3.....1.75

Above prices subject to 5 per cent discount for carload lots.  
Seed Grain tariff applies.

For Particulars apply to:

W. J. STEPHEN, Field Crops Commissioner,  
Department of Agriculture

Edmonton, Alta.

To Get the Most  
Money for Your  
**POULTRY**

SHIP TO

**Windsor's Produce**  
121-10th Ave. W. - Calgary



## U. F. A. CONVENTION DEMANDS

(Continued from page 16)

procedure and the power and then we do the unthinkable thing of offering a resolution that we are to appoint the members of this Commission.

## "This Unthinkable Amendment"

"Now if we go to the Government with an appeal for justice, based on some sound ground, I don't see how the Government can refuse to hear us. But I don't know what the Government will do if we go to them with this appeal, with this unthinkable amendment (the sub-amendment) attached to it. If I were the Government I would just say, 'There's nothing to it. These people claim that they are not getting justice from the grain trade under the administration of this Commission and they ask for a commission of their own. They say it is not independent, but they want a farmers' Commission,' and I would say at once that there was

nothing to it, and I would give it no consideration at all.

"Now, ladies and gentlemen, we are serious in this matter. We believe that we can accomplish some good. But we don't believe that we will accomplish anything with that kind of an appeal to the Government. There is no argument about it. These are different elements of trade. Take the Wheat Pool, for instance—and we are not asking any special legislation from the Government to protect the Wheat Pool, only the legislation of right and justice. We are not on the basis of individuals where we cannot protect our own rights. It is the individuals that we want to protect. I don't see how the Government can refuse our appeal, if you leave that sub-amendment off. And I don't see how the Government can give us serious consideration with that sub-amendment on. Vote it down and be done with it." (Applause).

Mr. Egger said he heartily agreed with Mr. Wood that this sub-amendment was

not entirely practicable. "Let us not forget that we are not in the seats of the mighty at present. . . . Therefore we are in a position that we can recommend, but it is the Government that finally acts. To come out of a difficult position, I would say to you to seriously consider this, would it not be even more advisable than the steps that we have taken so far to ask our Dominion Government to give us the right to establish our own grading system insofar as the Pool is concerned." He opposed the sub-amendment.

A visitor in the gallery interrupted to ask if the U.F.A. was behind the Wheat Pool in the first sign-up.

Mr. Gardiner: "Are you a delegate?"

Questioner: "No, there is no U.F.A. down where I live."

Mr. Gardiner: "Why don't you organize one?"

The sub-amendment was voted down heavily and the amended resolution carried, with only one vote against.

## NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

### Annual Meeting of Livestock Pool in Edmonton March 5th

New Contract, Sign-up Campaign and Future Policies to be Discussed at Most Important Livestock Convention in History of Pool

At a Board meeting of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., held in Edmonton on January 10th, it was decided that the Annual Convention would be held in Edmonton on the 5th day of March. The local associations are being notified to that effect.

At the present time the Board is busily engaged in compiling the financial returns for the first fiscal year of operation under their own name, and preparing the various reports which will be submitted to the Convention on that date.

Several resolutions have been forwarded to the Board which will be brought up for consideration of the Convention. Any other associations having resolutions which they wish placed before the Convention, should mail them in to the secretary at once.

Delegates for the Convention in most cases are already appointed, but the secretaries should check up and see that either the delegate or the alternate is in attendance.

This will be by far the most important Convention the Livestock Pool has had yet. Such questions as the new contract, new sign-up campaign for the next contract period, and all policies for the new contract will be decided at this Convention.

#### WESTERN LIVESTOCK UNION

The Western Canada Livestock Union is holding its Annual Convention in Edmonton on the 20th to 22nd of February this year.

This Convention, which is largely composed of breeders of purebred livestock, representatives from the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture in Western Canada, is largely responsible for the formation of the livestock policies of Western Canada. Last year the representative of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., attended this

Convention at Vancouver and put forth a plea for administration of packers condemnation insurance by an independent and neutral body. The meeting endorsed a complete survey of packers' condemnation insurance to be made by a committee of producers, government officials and packers. Renewal of this request will be made by the forthcoming meeting.

#### CARDSTON SHIPPING ASSOCIATION

The Cardston Co-operative Shipping Association have abandoned their old organization and are joining up with the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association at Lethbridge. They expect to finish their campaign for signers in the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association this month. Wm. Young, manager of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, is assisting them in their sign-up campaign.

#### MILITANT MINORITIES

The following is taken from a clipping from the "National Livestock Producers" paper printed in Chicago:

Government in co-operative marketing organizations as approved by our state

#### Good Showing at St. Boniface

The Central Livestock Co-operative at Winnipeg, with which the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd., is affiliated, finished the year with 20.4 per cent of the cars on the St. Boniface market. Their nearest competitor had 10.4 per cent. There are 14 commission firms operating on that market. We consider this a very successful showing for the first year's business.

and federal laws is similar to the government of our country in that both are representative. Both depend for their success upon the intelligence and good judgment of the masses. Both are subject to some inherent difficulty; viz., apathy or indifference.

Just as apathy on the part of the citizenship of the republic is our great menace in government, so apathy on the part of our co-operative membership may become the greatest menace to our co-operative institutions.

Too many people refrain from taking an active part in politics, consequently so-called militant minorities seize the reins of power and for longer or shorter periods government is administered in the interests of the few and not the many. Depending upon the patience and long suffering of the people, this continues until the people are forced to go to the polls and assert their rights, and better government follows.

Most co-operatives are not old enough to have gone through this experience, but it is none too soon to recognize that similar conditions may develop in our co-operative business organizations, all of which have a representative form of government. Like good citizenship, membership in a co-operative demands the intelligent and active co-operation of every man, especially in the choice of representatives who are going to legislate for him and administer his business for the next term of office.

#### WITTLES ON WHEELS

Waiter (in London restaurant)—Dinner here is a la carte, sir.

Newrich—Well, wheel it along, me lad.—Punch.

#### OBVIOUS

Ad in Exchange—"First-class Finishers wanted; must be alive."

Naturally; otherwise they'd have already finished.—Boston Transcript.

"Man is the only animal which esteems itself rich in proportion to the number and voracity of its parasites."—Bernard Shaw.



Positive "MONEY BACK"  
Guarantee in each bag.

Robin Hood flour is  
milled from finest  
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wheat--the cream of  
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# Robin Hood FLOUR



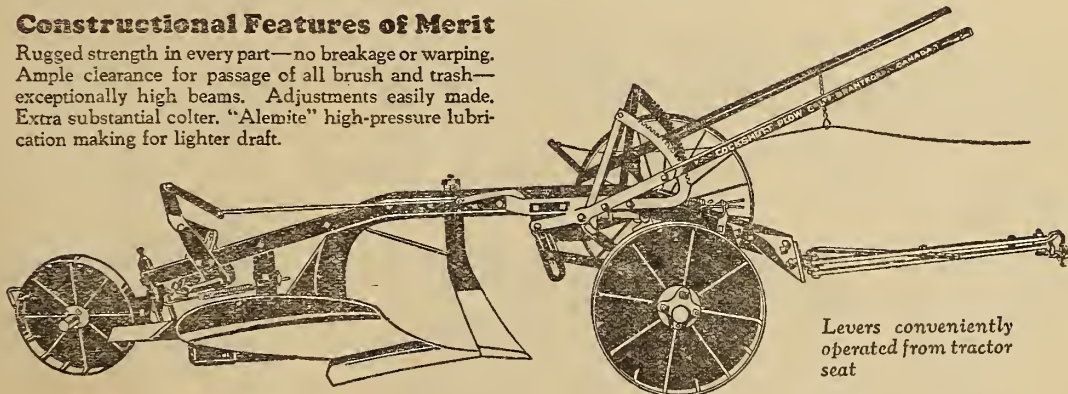
## COCKSHUTT Power Lift Scrub Breaker

*"A New Plow for Better Breaking"*

Don't let your scrub land lie idle any longer. Get a Cockshutt Scrub Breaker and let it put dollars in your pocket. Here is the ideal implement for putting scrub land under cultivation with a minimum of time and labour. Built with rugged strength to tackle successfully thick, bushy growth.

### Constructional Features of Merit

Rugged strength in every part—no breakage or warping. Ample clearance for passage of all brush and trash—exceptionally high beams. Adjustments easily made. Extra substantial colter. "Alemite" high-pressure lubrication making for lighter draft.



Levers conveniently  
operated from tractor  
seat

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### THE COMMON INTERESTS OF MANKIND

Writing in a recent volume entitled "Sceptical Essays," Hon. Bertrand Russell, one of the most eminent of twentieth century social philosophers, condemns the prevailing political party system root and branch. The method of social and political organization which he advocates has much in common with the method followed in practice by the U.F.A. The following quotation gives a key to his general attitude:

"The common interests of mankind are numerous and weighty, but our existing political machinery obscures them through the scramble for power between different nations and different parties. A different machinery, requiring no legal or constitutional changes, and not very difficult to create, would undermine the strength of national and party passion, and focus attention upon measures beneficial to all, rather than those damaging to enemies. It suggests that it is along these lines, rather than by party government at home and abroad, that an issue is to be found from the present peril to civilization. Knowledge exists, and good will exists; but both remain impotent until they possess the proper organs for making themselves heard."

## How Will the Revaluation Scheme Affect the Soldier Settlers Financially?

(By a 1919 Soldier Settler)

After reading the headlines in certain papers that Revaluation of Soldier Settlers' lands will cost the Government around \$20,000,000, one might readily assume that the soldier settlers affected would eventually be able to meet their obligations over this land settlement scheme. A large number, who need the reduction in their capital charges most, find that this reduction is a myth.

There is no question but that a fair appraisal, according to present land values is made, yet the fact remains that little benefit will be felt by the soldier settler, because the difference will all be swallowed up in arrears caused by carrying values that actually never existed for the soldiers who bought in 1919. If an investment of \$4,000 with an expected net yearly return of \$400 suddenly shrinks fifty per cent, then the income shrinks also. Yet the payments to the Soldier Settlement Board remained at the high figure. It is true that a considerable amount of the early interest was cut off, also that stock and equipment cost was cut.

### Stop All Leaks

However, if one is carrying water in a pail, with half a dozen bad leaks, even though you plug two of the leaks up, the loss from the other four will quickly drain the pail. Now we will assume that a soldier settler's revaluation provides for a reduction of \$1,200 on the land values. Suppose his arrears, including taxes, come around \$1,200, then what effect will his revaluation have? None whatever, for this reason—though his arrears may be wiped out, yet his yearly payment on capital invested remains just the same. The fact still remains that the average soldier settler who bought in 1919 will still have to pay each year for one quarter section the same amount as the average farmer pays for two quarter sections.

Now, it is folly to think the soldier settler can pay twice as much as his neighbors, because he actually makes less. He cannot sell in car load lots, so he gets a smaller price. When he buys, he is at the same disadvantage. The general public is greatly deluded over the whole soldier settlement scheme, and so far, practically all relief measures have only proved a mere sop to lull the public into forgetfulness of the disastrous results of

Canada's biggest white elephant. Until the soldier settlers are given an equal chance to keep their farms that new immigrants who buy abandoned soldier settlement board farms have, the canker never will be removed.

### Agricultural Short Course

Lectures and demonstrations in connection with soils, field and garden crops, common insect and disease pests, livestock, poultry, common diseases of animals, and farm machinery will comprise the program of the Agricultural Short Course to be held at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, February 11th to 22nd. The course will be given by the teaching and investigation staff of the College of Agriculture, and will give an opportunity to obtain a first hand knowledge of the work conducted at the University in the interests of Alberta agriculture. It is planned to meet the needs of farmers who, while they might not care to spend the time and money necessary to take a regular university course, would still like to become acquainted with the work.

## A Canadian View of Russian Educational Progress

### And Why the Old Czarism and Landed Aristocracy Can Never Be Restored

Apropos of the recent article by Mrs. Leona R. Barritt, on the subject of education in Soviet Russia, it is interesting to note that conclusions similar to hers were expressed by Mr. and Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, well known citizens of Winnipeg who went to that country with an open mind. In "Russian in 1926," a diary of their visit, they describe very frankly their experiences and observations. The writers were quite free from any prejudices in favor of the present regime, but pay a tribute to much of the beneficial work that has been done, to raise the standards of the masses of the people. On the subject of education they write:

"Especially in popular education are

the greatest efforts being made, and by 1933 they (the Bolsheviki) plan to have a complete system of compulsory education in effect, and that in a country notorious for illiteracy. The 'liquidation of illiteracy' is one of their favorite phrases. I have never been in a city with so many book-stores as Moscow. So too with physical training; games and recreation, until recently the privilege of the few, are now the opportunity of multitudes. Similarly in the provision made for mothers and children, for the sick and the orphans, for the encouragement of the ambitious learner, for training in health and hygiene. For the first time in their history the mass of the poorer people find themselves the first care of the government and enjoy advantages scarcely hoped for ten years ago. It is safe to say that no matter what changes may come in political life or in the rulers of Russia, most of these plans for social betterment will continue and be ranked first among the permanent and beneficial fruits of the revolution."

### The Taste of Liberty

Of the hopes entertained by Czarist exiles for the overthrow of the present Russian government, the writers state: "It may be said without the slightest hesitation that the old regime is dead and gone forever. The return of the Czar or of the old autocracy in any form is inconceivable. Hundreds of thousands of city working people have tasted liberty for the first time in their history, and however many the crimes of the present government, the people know that it is fighting for their interest and not for the interest of the privileged few. The Cheka may have been terrible, but no more so than the secret police of the Czar. They will fight to the death before they will again submit to the old rule.

"So, too, with the landed aristocracy. There will never be any restoration. Millions of peasants have secured the desire of their hearts and they will never risk the return of the landlords. It was the fact that the White Guards brought back the landlords with them that turned the scale in the civil war. No power on earth can deprive the 100,000,000 peasants of that which is theirs now and which they believe to be theirs by right. We may well feel sympathy for a class which comprised many of the finest of the Russian people, and whose relations with the peasants were often of the happiest, but their cause is bound up with that of the autocracy and it is lost beyond hope of recovery.

### A Disturbing Factor

"The importance of this conclusion lies in the fact that in every city of Western Europe there are large numbers of Russian emigres waiting for the day of restoration. They are a disturbing factor in all international relations and gain the sympathy of many of those who direct national policies. The sooner Europe and America realize that there never will be a restoration, and base their policies towards the new Russia on that fact, the better for everybody."

"Russia in 1926" is obtainable from J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London, Eng., or E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

### HAD ITS DRAWBACKS

A venerable Scot purchased a little radio set, and a few days later his friends asked him how he liked it.

"Weel, it's aw right to listen to," he replied, "but those bulbs are nae sae guid to read by."—Winnipeg Weekly News.



### "CERTAIN AND DETERMINED ACTION"

(Continued from page 8)

before stepping in, in my opinion, the more difficult it is going to be. The city of Edmonton have been making a great fight for the retention of municipal control of water power. They are only human beings. It may be that the power companies will make a high offer next year. I would like to see someone move an amendment to this resolution calling for speed as far as the Government is concerned."

The Camrose resolution was then substituted for the Calgary resolution by motion from the floor.

A delegate: "Would it not be possible, since we own the telephone lines, to use the same lines for distributing power to the rural districts? And why does Mr. Reid think in quite a number of cases the cost would be prohibitive? Power is the thing that is necessary. Power cost me \$6,000 last year. If we only need an initial expense of \$500 to \$1000—"

Mr. Reid: "I don't think I ever said that the cost would be prohibitive. As to the possibility of carrying power on the same lines as the telephones, I think there is an engineering difficulty, though I don't know definitely. The statement that I did make was that in the investigations which we had made we had found that the cost to the rural consumer would be practically no different to that at which they are being supplied at the present time by the private companies."

### Past Investigations

Asked whether this would be indefinite, or only for the next few years, Mr. Reid said that some slight reduction after the expiry of five years might be contemplated. Answering Mr. Irvine's question as to why he could say there would be little difference in cost when the Government was only now prepared to engage an expert, the Minister said it should surely be known that considerable investigations had already been made by men well qualified. "The man most responsible is no longer in our employ," he added. "Everything we got up to this point indicates that there will be no great decrease in the cost, but we propose to go on from this; not only to make a more intensive study, but to keep in touch with developments as they go on."

Mr. Axelson: "Is it not a fact that the Federal Government granted to the Provincial Government the right to develop the Ghost River project, and you did not take it on, but asked that you be given the same right reserved for the Province of Alberta as the Dominion Government—which is to buy in the future?"

Mr. Reid: "I think possibly that is fairly correct. That is to say, the Provincial Government is trying to get itself into the position where they would have control of the hydro resources, so that they in turn could develop them or lease them or do whatever in their opinion was the best, but keeping the control and ownership so that it could ultimately be fitted into the Provincial scheme. And even today it has not been decided whether the proper development is hydro or steam. This is probably the biggest practical question, and we don't want to move in a way that will probably have the effect of raising the cost to the consumers."

### Danger of Higher Costs

A delegate: "Is there not a danger that if these power schemes get into the hands of private corporations, the costs may be greater in the future than at present?"

Mr. Reid: "I think undoubtedly there is a great deal in that, but of course there



## "The Best Eggs in the Store" —from Karswood-fed Birds

Many Canadian Poultry Keepers write to tell us of the benefits they receive from Karswood Poultry Spice. Mr. F. Chandler of Vancouver, B.C., writes to say that his storekeeper looks upon his (Mr. Chandler's) eggs as the best in the store for size and quality. Here is his letter:—

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"Karswood Poultry Spice is all you say, and then some, as we say out here. For we do not have the amount of sickness or loss that we did before we used your Spice. As a matter of fact, we have exceedingly good hatches.

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F. CHANDLER.

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(Mrs.) L. J. WATSON.

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### Note the Economy

25c packet supplies 20 hens for 16 days.  
50c packet supplies 20 hens for 32 days.  
\$3.25 (7-lb. tin) supplies 140 hens for 32 days.

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Karswood Poultry Spice is obtainable from all Seedsmen, Flour, Hay and Feed Merchants, Druggists, Hardware and General Stores at the following retail prices:—  
1/4-lb. packet, 25c; 1-lb. packet, 50c; 7-lb. tin, \$3.25; 14-lb. tin, \$6.00; 28-lb. tin, \$11.50.

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is also to be considered that the rates of these utilities are controlled by a Commission."

Rice Sheppard: "Is there not a danger there? We know we have a Utilities Board, but unfortunately in regard to Edmonton's gas scheme the Utilities Board allowed them so much on watered stock that they have been enabled to increase their rate above what we expected to pay. That is a very serious proposition. If the same thing happened in regard to electrical power, does Mr. Reid think we shall be sufficiently protected by this action of the Government?"

Mr. Irvine asked whether Mr. Reid, in his estimate of costs of the Government taking over electrical development, the outlay for retiring bonds over a period of years was included, and if so, would it not be the case that even if the same price were paid as to the private companies, in a certain period of years the Government would own the whole scheme.

Mr. Reid answered that provision was probably made for the capital indebtedness over a period of fifty years. After fifty years it would probably be necessary to renew the whole plant.

#### Johnson Closes Debate

Closing the debate, Guy Johnson said: "The point I want to make is just this: we might discuss the matter of detail, but the matter of principle is what my constituency is keenly interested in. I think the Minister can fairly well infer from the nature of these resolutions that the people of this Province are not entirely satisfied with the speed or lack of speed with which they have taken up the power question in this Province. No criticism, but a reminder that we are alarmed about the situation. The power companies have their representatives going to the boards of trade—not to the schools yet, but they will do that as they have done it in the States—putting over the idea that public ownership is a failure and incidentally selling stock and thereby enlisting purchasers as supporters of their schemes. It is high time that our Government should take into consideration that we want speedy action. We don't want this thing put off for years, and in the meantime . . . stock that has been bought for \$80 will go up. It is now \$125 or thereabouts.

"Some reference has been made by the Minister to the cost of power to us—to you fellows who are farming. I want to say that we haven't asked for any special consideration in the way of rates, but if we had asked for it we should have had mighty good authority for doing so. The Province of Ontario, under a Conservative Government, did subsidize to some extent the distribution of power among the farmers. Now if we can sell power cheaply to our industrial plants and city consumers, the time is coming when we can certainly reduce the price to our country consumers as well, and we hope that it will be logically and sanely developed."

#### WHEAT ON INDIAN RESERVES

Indians on reserves in Canada had 40,945 acres under wheat during 1928 according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

#### FELT UNEASY ABOUT IT

"I wonder if Professor Kidder meant anything by it?"

"By what?"

"He advertised a lecture on 'Fools,' and when I bought a ticket it was marked 'Admit One.'"

## Power Committee of U.F.A. Presents Strong Case for Public Ownership

Special Committee on Power Problems Reports on Survey of Wide Field —Emphasises Need for Power in Rural Homes—Ontario's Example

Two reports dealing with electrical power development were submitted to the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. by the Central Board, and adopted unanimously by the Convention. They were prepared by a special committee of the U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Boards formed to deal with this important subject. The portion of the report given below was prepared by Mr. MacLeod:

#### Mr. MacLeod's Report

The whole thing in a nutshell is that, as you will see, *electrical power for rural use under public ownership is obtainable for about one-third the cost of power where it is generated and distributed by privately owned plants.*

First let us turn our thoughts for a few moments to the development of Electric Power in Great Britain, or possibly I should say the lack of development. She has all the resources to go clear to the front in a new power revolution—except the juice. The same coal fields which gave her world leadership during the steam power revolution, the same railroads ripe for electrification, the same factories and the same breed of skilled workmen. In spite of all these, in electrical development, they are in Britain as far behind the United States as the United States is behind Canada. The development is handicapped by a multiplicity of electric companies operating over the same area but unable to turn in and help one another in times of emergency and more interested in entrenching themselves politically than extending their services.

#### Development in Germany

Let us turn now to Germany and a few of the other European Countries, particularly that part of Germany known as Bavaria. Great progress has been made during the last ten years in the electrification of the rural districts. In 1921 only one half of the rural homes had electric light and one-tenth had power. *Within the last few years practically every farm has been included in the electrified districts.* Several factors have contributed towards this rapid development. Perhaps the most important are, first the interest of both Government and privately-owned central stations in promoting rural electrification; second the Farmer Co-operatives, which distribute the energy locally; third, the active interest of the farmers themselves. The distribution has been most effectively accomplished by the farmer co-operatives, which construct and operate many of the rural local distribution systems. These co-operatives purchase the energy from the central stations at wholesale rates and pro-rate the total cost among their members in accordance with their consumption. This saves large overhead expense, for over twenty years electricity has been extensively used on some of the larger farms and before the war a number of electric plows were in operation in this district.

#### In Scandinavia

Denmark covers an area of about 17,000 square miles. Three fourths of it,

or about 8,000,000 acres are under cultivation. It has a population of slightly under 200 to the square mile. Three fifths of Denmark's population live in the country and three-tenths are engaged in agriculture. There are probably 150,000 farms, averaging 50 to 75 acres in size. Danish farming, as you all know, is very intensive, and its backbone is animal husbandry. Prior to 1918 few farms had electricity, but since that time it has been rapidly extended until the majority of farms are using electric power. Their machinery is practically all purchased through co-operative societies, for which Denmark is famous.

Twelve years ago rural electrification was practically unknown in Sweden—the large consumers in the cities were the controlling factors in the industry. With the war her main supply of oil and coal was cut off. Today over 50 per cent of her ten million acres of cultivated land has access to electric power. This rapid development has come about through many different agencies, the most important of which are the state owned electric systems in central Sweden. The larger private power companies and the farmers co-operative societies. Motors up to 30 h.p. are being used on many of the farms for threshing, grinding, sawing, etc., experiments are also being tried out with electric plowing.

#### Gigantic U. S. Combine

Leaving the Old Land and coming back to the Republic to the south of us, we find the consolidation of corporations supplying electric power in the United States has advanced so swiftly that today four-fifths of the American people must get their electricity from 41 corporations or go without. Of these 41 corporations, with a total capitalization of ten billion, two hundred million, some twenty-nine are known to be controlled by five central companies, the General Electric Co., the Doherty, Morgan and Ryan interests, all of New York, and the Insull interests of Chicago. Nothing like this combine has ever appeared in history. It dwarfs the Standard Oil Co. in magnitude; it maintains an extensive and expensive lobby at Washington, headed by two former United States senators. The Insull interests reputedly spent \$250,000 in the last Illinois Senatorial election, and for that reason the candidate receiving the most votes was denied his seat in the Senate. Rival private enterprises already have been swept from the field.

A leading American statesman says either the American people must buy their electricity from the Power Trust, or they must support a government operated super-power system which will furnish heat and light to the people at cost; there is no alternative. Such a system should cover every section of the country and include such great projects as Mussel Shoals, and the Mississippi, Columbia and Colorado Rivers. Nearly 20,000,000 horse power now running to waste down these rivers could be harnessed into such a system. A government operated super-power system is a perfectly practical project. Years of actual operation have shown that municipally owned plants can produce electricity at one-third the price now charged by the Power Trust. The



fundamental reason why city owned plants charge less than privately owned is that four-fifths of the cost of producing electricity is interest on fixed charges.

#### No Fat Profits for Insiders

Municipal, state and national Governments can borrow money on much lower interest rates than private companies in the first place, and secondly, they do not water their securities to make fat profits for a few insiders. Let us take a few concrete cases in the United States. The Seattle municipal plant was started twenty-two years ago. At that time the private company was charging 20 cents per k.w.h. Today the rate is 3.28c., (as a maximum, and ranging down to between 1c. and 2c. for cooking), so cheap that 11,127 electric ranges are used in the city of Seattle.

The Tacoma municipal plant has an even lower rate—1.3c per k.w.h. Nearly three thousand homes in Tacoma (a city of only 80,000 people) are heated by electricity and the use of ranges and other appliances is general. Tacoma and Seattle are perhaps conspicuous examples, but the city owned plant at Los Angeles furnishes power far below the rates of a private plant in San Francisco. The difference of \$15,000,000 a year is more than the total municipal tax of Los Angeles.

#### Some Astounding Comparisons

Illinois is the domain of the politically minded power magnate, Samuel Insull. For 150 k.w.h. of lighting service in Springfield, Ill., which has a municipal plant, the consumer pays \$5.28. If he lived in Bloomington, Ill., where Mr. Insull operates a private plant, he would have to pay \$15.00. There are scores of other municipal plants scattered throughout the United States which make similar showings. Last year in United States the domestic consumers of electricity paid an average of 7.4c per k.w.h. I saw the copy of a bill of a lady living in Toronto, she is the wife of a laboring man and consumed 344 k.w.h. of electricity in one month. The amount used is startling to consumers in the U.S. but this lady washed, swept, cooked and lighted her home with electricity. Her bill for this service was only \$3.55. Had she used the same current in Washington, D.C., she would have been charged \$23.18, yet Washington has as fine a water power as there is in the U.S., but the Power Trust has succeeded in blocking its development as a municipal project.

Half the International Bridge at Niagara Falls is lighted by the Canadian publicly-owned system and half by a privately owned American corporation. Both draw their power from the same source—Niagara Falls—and furnish the same number of lights and service, but the cost of lighting the Canadian side in 1921 was only \$8.00 per lamp per month, while the American side cost \$43.00 per month.

#### The Consumer Pays the Taxes

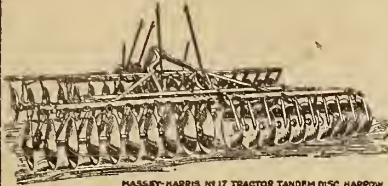
Two main objections are raised against government operation of such projects. One is that the government would pay no taxes, whereas taxes could be levied from private companies. The other is that government operation would create an army of appointees who might become active in politics. In regard to the first—it may be pointed out that private utilities are never taxpayers. They collect the taxes but they push the burden onto the consumer every time. The man in the home and the factory pays every cent of the tax.

As to the second—the private interests

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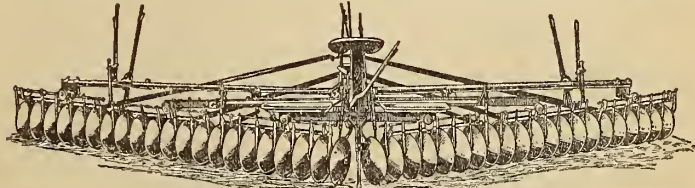
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are already up to their necks in politics. Statistics show that in the United States the Power Trust mixes into the election of every board of aldermen in the smallest village in the country, at the election of every governor, congressman, senator and president. It has highly paid attorneys all over the country to see to its interests; it employs publicity experts of great ability to create public sentiment in favor of private ownership; every cent that goes to these agents is charged to overhead expenses and taken from the people. Senator Norris, of Nebraska, says that within the next ten years every home in the United States in rural districts as well as in the cities should be equipped with electrical appliances and every industry electrically operated. To quote his words "They will be if our enormous potential water power resources are fully developed; they will not be if private monopoly is permitted to stifle development by excessive charges."

#### In This Dominion

Now, coming to review the situation in Canada—starting at the Atlantic seaboard with my native Province of Prince Edward Island, we find that she has sufficient inland water power for domestic, municipal and agricultural purposes, but as yet little has been done in the way of development. In Nova Scotia, practically the same situation exists, except that they have a power commission who have invested over \$3,000,000 toward its development. Power is being supplied under publicly-owned auspices to Halifax, Lunenburg and many other small towns.

New Brunswick possesses splendid water power facilities. At Grand Falls on the St. John River we find the largest in the Maritime Provinces. Private companies have developed these to a considerable extent. But the Government has reserved the right to take over and develop them under a policy of public ownership and has appointed a Power Commission similar to that of Ontario. New Brunswick has already expended a considerable sum of money for the development of its Hydro Electric.

The Province of Quebec, with the great St. Lawrence River and its tributaries, possesses water powers which will yield a larger total power than any other Province in the Dominion. Extensive developments have been made and practically every important municipality is being supplied with Hydro Electric. Power is extensively used in pulp, paper and timber mills as well as mining activities. The policy of the Quebec Government has been to lease the waterpowers for development to private enterprises on a rental basis. Quebec has developed the exceptional storage possibilities of its rivers and constructed large engineering works for the storage of flood waters, thereby supplementing and regulating stream flow. These storage works as well as general investigations are under the direct supervision of the Quebec Streams Commission. This Commission has built some huge storage reservoirs, one covering an area of 300 square miles with a storage capacity of 160 B. cubic feet, the second largest artificial reservoir in the world.

#### Ontario's Splendid Example

Ontario with its Hydro Electric Commission, created by act of Parliament in 1908, has demonstrated to the world what can be accomplished by public ownership. This Commission acts as trustee for a partnership of municipalities in the wholesale generation and transmission of electrical energy. The Commission generates or purchases the necessary current and transmits it to the municipalities. The entire cost is allocated by the Commission

among the municipalities receiving the service. Each municipality owns its local distribution system and distributes the energy to the individual consumers, who in turn are charged rates which will cover the cost of the power furnished to the municipality together with the cost of local distribution.

#### Less Than Third U.S. Price

This system has now been operating over twenty years, and serves more than one million customers at less than one-third the rate charged by private companies on the American side. Almost every home covered by the Canadian system cooks with electricity because it is cheaper as well as cleaner than coal. More than 15 thousand Ontario farmers light their homes and barns, milk their cows, pump water, saw wood and thresh with electricity, while their wives do all their housework with the same magic power. Progress has been greatly facilitated by the fact that since 1921 the Provincial Government pays 50 per cent of

the cost of all primary lines constructed by the Commission in rural districts. Further legislation in 1924 provided a similar bonus on secondary lines and equipment.

#### Seeking Stranglehold in West

As for our Western Provinces, we have sufficient water power if properly developed and conserved to meet our own requirements. But in all these private companies are endeavoring to get a strangle-hold. And while the towns and cities are getting fair service, little is being accomplished in the rural districts, for the simple reason that the cost of installation and upkeep is almost prohibitive for the average man on the farm.

Personally I feel no stone should be left unturned to make farming as attractive as possible and power—cheap power—is absolutely essential. This is also the big argument in favor of Government Ownership, as private companies will not subsidize rural lines.

## NEWS of the ORGANIZATION

Activities of Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office  
—Notes on Co-operation

#### HALL CLEAR OF DEBT

"Last year, with the aid of the U.F.W.A., we built a fair-sized hall, which is now clear of debt," writes Geo. Jenkins, secretary of Willowbank U.F.W.A. Local. R. Dyer is president and A. Short vice-president of this Local.

#### NEW LOCAL EDSON RIDING

At a meeting of the farmers of the district, Hillcrest Lodge U.F.A. Local was organized recently. This Local is in the Peers district, in the Edson constituency, and the officers are W. Paet and H. P. Jeffrey.

#### ADDRESS AT PICTURE BUTTE

Municipal Hospitals, and the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation project were discussed by M. J. Connor, M.L.A., in an address to the annual meeting of Picture Butte U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals. Mr. Stevenson, of the Department of Agriculture, also gave a good address, reports Geo. E. Foster, secretary of the Local. At the conclusion of the meeting the ladies served lunch.

#### LOSE DEVOTED MEMBER

A recent meeting of Sunset U.F.A. Local passed a resolution of sympathy

with the family of the late Gerhard A. Haarstad, who was "a life member of the U.F.A. and a charter member of Sunset Local; he was always ready and willing to help by co-operation and service in the furtherance of our movement." The resolution further declares that Mr. Haarstad's death "will leave a vacancy and a shadow which we must all feel as members, neighbors and friends."

#### WHIST DRIVE BRINGS RECRUITS

The financial statement presented at the annual meeting of Seven Persons U.F.A. Local showed a balance on hand of nearly \$80, says a letter from Alfred Worrall, secretary. An addition has been built to the hall, to accommodate the increasing crowds that attend the regular U.F.A. Whist Drives and Dances. At the last whist drive fourteen new members joined the Local. T. O. Nesting, J. Meyers, Jr., and A. Worrall were elected as officers for 1929.

#### EAGLE HILL ANNUAL MEETING

About sixty guests enjoyed the chicken supper given by Eagle Hill U.F.A. Local on the occasion of their annual meeting, states a report from the secretary, Mrs. H. E. Stromsmoe. "Those present were

## ROOSEVELT'S UNHEEDED WARNING

"Poor Citizens if We Allow Things Worth Most to Fall Into Hands of a Few"

"You have elected too many men in the past who have taken what belongs to the nation. Coal and oil barons cannot compare to water barons. Do not let them get a monopoly on what belongs to this state. There has been a persistent effort to give private corporations control of the water power in this country. There has been an effort to give that control to the Aluminum Trust. If the Aluminum Trust makes its money fairly, all right, but when it gets money and power by taking the natural resources of the State, it is time for us to object. Do not give up your water power for a promise of quick development. We are poor citizens if we allow the things worth most to get into the hands of a few."—Theodore Roosevelt, at Watertown, N.Y., 13 years ago.



### SPEAKERS ON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE

The U.F.A. Central Office will be glad to arrange an itinerary for a speaker on the subject of Mutual Fire Insurance if a sufficient number of Locals intimate that they would be glad to hear such a speaker. The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co. have offered to supply a speaker.

ated to fine addresses, when A. Speakman, M.P., replied to the toast 'Our Province' by W. A. Jones. Nelson Smith, M.L.A., responded to the toast 'The U.F.A.' proposed by Edward Ronneberg. Mr. Ronneberg was re-elected president and Mr. Jones is the vice-president."

### RALEY SQUAB DINNER

Raley U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals put on a squab dinner to make a little extra money for convention expenses, says a report from H. J. Flock, president of the U.F.A. Local. "About eighty members and their friends gathered at the ranch home of L. H. Jelliff, M.P. As there were only 72 squabs, some had to be satisfied with just chicken. After the dinner there was a program, but this was curtailed owing to the recent death of one of our members, R. J. Gillespie; and before the gathering dispersed all stood in silence for one minute in respect to Mr. Gillespie's memory."

### BEAVERLODGE ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of Beaverlodge U.F.A. Local was held at the home of Arnold Johnson, when the following officers were elected: J. O. Johnson, president; Homer Jaque, vice-president; and A. Johnson, secretary. "We have decided to hold our meetings in the members' homes, as it lends a more social atmosphere," writes Mr. Johnson. "Our Wheat Pool delegate, H. Keith, gave us a very instructive report, and W. F. Grafton outlined the elevator business. V. C. Flint, H. Jaque, C. P. Pool and D. M. Allison were appointed a Wheat Pool Committee."

### Peace River U.F.A. Holds Convention

The Annual Convention of the Peace River U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Federal Constituency Association was held in Edmonton Labor Hall, on Monday, January 14th, with a fair number of delegates and visitors present from all parts of the Constituency. Carl Antonson was appointed Chairman.

Interesting papers were read by Mrs. Rabb and Mrs. Jackson. The principal speaker was D. M. Kennedy, M.P., who gave a brief outline of the past session at Ottawa pointing out just how the different groups voted on all the important questions.

H. Critchlow, I. V. Macklin, and Mrs. E. H. Ethridge addressed the Convention briefly on organization.

The following officers were elected: President, Carl Antonson; 1st vice-president, Mrs. R. J. Rabb; 2nd Vice-president, I. V. Macklin; directors: L. Canning, S. Simpson, L. Bone, H. Critchlow, A. Oslund, Jos. Best, F. L. Irwin.

JOS. MESSMER,  
Secretary.

# THE Western Empire Life ASSURANCE COMPANY

## EXTRACTS FROM 1928 REPORT

Assets.....	\$ 1,447,392.56
Premium Income.....	291,041.42
Interest Earned.....	93,693.95
Policy Reserves.....	1,091,648.00
Insurance Issued.....	2,348,867.00
Insurance in Force.....	10,508,908.00
Paid to Policyholders and Beneficiaries since commencing business.....	345,894.99

## High Interest Earnings

The high interest earnings of the Company—7.51 per cent on the mean Ledger assets—the very favorable mortality experience and the moderate expenses are again reflected in the splendid profits being paid to Policyholders.

## Write for Copy of Annual Report

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HON. R. W. CRAIG

BRIG.-GEN. H. M. DYER, Vice-Pres.

F. C. O'BRIEN, Secretary-Treasurer

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GEORGE F. DRIVER

Manager for Southern Alberta

### BRANCH OFFICE

412 Empire Building, Edmonton

E. R. DAME

Manager for Northern Alberta

## SEED AND FEED

**MARQUIS WHEAT FOR SALE.—FIELD INSPECTED,** reg. No. 3, third generation, \$1.35 a bushel, carlots, f.o.b. Wardlaw. Also reg. No. 2 third generation, sacked and sealed, \$1.75 bushel. Also Victory Oats, reg. No. 1 third generation, 95 per cent germination, \$1.00 bushel, sacked and sealed. J. R. Hannaford, Howie, Alberta.

**YELLOW SWEET CLOVER SEED MAKES FINER** hay than other varieties, 10 cents lb. W. C. Hall, Lethbridge.

**THIRD GENERATION MARQUIS WHEAT,—**Eligible for registration. Government germination test 94 per cent. Price, \$1.95, cleaned. L. W. Robinson, Veteran.

**GRUNDY CO. WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER** Seed.—About two weeks earlier than the ordinary variety, of finer stem, and more leafy. Limited quantity at 15 cents per lb. A. J. Kallal, Tofield, Alta.

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**GARNET WHEAT, NO. 1 SEED, CERTIFICATE** 68-2933. Germination 97 per cent in 6 days. Price per bushel, \$1.25. John Brownlee, Graminia, Alta.

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**Canada Malting Co.,  
LIMITED  
Calgary**



## A DELEGATE'S SURVEY

(Continued from page 7)

least some of the great utilities was proven in the debate on the motion that the Province acquire ownership and control of hydro-electric power. There is evidence of a marked feeling that this is an urgent matter, that action has been deferred a little too long perhaps enabling corporations to get a foothold on the public domain from which they can be dislodged only with difficulty. A large number of resolutions had been forwarded from various Local and Constituency Associations on this important topic; and the passing of the resolution selected can leave no doubt in the minds of the Provincial Government as to where the U.F.A. stands in the matter.

### New School Act

One of the closest debates of the Convention took place over the proposed new School Act. A brochure setting forth the proposals of the Hon. Perren Baker, Minister of Education, was summarized and explained by him at the request of the Convention. The discussion which followed proved that even the United Farmers of Alberta are conservative in some matters.

The possibility of increased taxation seemed to loom large in the minds of many causing at least one lady delegate to voice sharp protest that there were greater issues at stake. Apparently many trustees of rural schools were present. Some expressed resentment at criticisms spoken and implied of rural trustee boards. Some again appeared to be jealous of the possible loss of local autonomy and to fear the setting up of what they were pleased to regard as a bureaucracy. Mr. Baker however pointed out that all the administrative boards under the new scheme were elective bodies and that no attempt was being made to remove power from the taxpayer.

## Desire for Progress Prevails

It was very noticeable that none challenged the argument that our system of rural education is antiquated and inefficient. What opposition expressed itself seemed to be grounded in fear of something new and untried and possibly expensive. The desire for progress even though involving drastic changes prevailed in the end by a vote of 206 to 161. In the opinion of the writer the minority group is not so much opposed to change and progress in education as it is unconvinced of the workability of the proposed scheme.

Much could be written about the personalities of the Convention but one must refrain. In re-electing H. W. Wood as President for the fourteenth time the delegates gave proof of a confidence amounting almost to reverence despite an effort by a few to gracefully retire him to the position of honorary president. The great bulk of the members of the Association are apparently satisfied that though Mr. Wood's time is largely taken up by his chairmanship of the Board of Directors of the Wheat Pool his retention of the leadership of the U.F.A. is a vital matter. He has provided the movement with a social philosophy and been a centre of energy for it during the years of his tenure of office. The feeling was expressed around the Convention that though he may not be able to go out to many local meetings, guidance and the striking of the right note now and then are of paramount importance and ample justification for his continuing to be the head of the movement.

The confidence of the Convention in the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, was also demonstrated when he appeared to defend the Government against a vote of censure brought forward from a constituency convention on the ground that the desire of the farmers had not been met for the application of

## CONDEMN TRACKWAYS BILL

The U.F.A. Central Board, at its first meeting following the Annual Convention, unanimously endorsed the resolution of the Hand-hills Constituency Convention condemning the "Trackways" Bill.

the Debt Adjustment Act to the welfare of the Province as well as to the welfare of the south-west affected by the drought of a few years ago. The great majority of the delegates were apparently quite convinced of the reasonableness of the stand of the Government in the matter after the explanations given by the Premier.

### A Great Convention

It was a great Convention. For independence of thought it is remarkable. For good humor and tolerance it is conspicuous. For application to the immediate task it is outstanding. For earnest devotion to great ends it would be hard to surpass. Its members are led but do not follow blindly. Its leaders lead but do not dominate. It has the confidence of common folk in many walks of life. It has the ear of Governments. The presence of the cities which at other times has opposed it, sometimes with bitterness, accords it unstinted space and in some instances unqualified praise. As the years roll by and the movement becomes rooted in the past, associated in the memories of thousands with moments of vision and inspiration, linked inseparably with great characters and splendid achievement, it will be recognized as one of the great annual events of the Province and of the Dominion, a transformer of social energies, making available currents of light and power for the day that is and the generations that are to be.

## EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

### RELATIVE COSTS OF POWER

It is the experience of communities in which electrical energy is owned by efficient public authorities that power for the small consumer, including the rural consumer, is obtainable much more cheaply than where private monopoly is unchallenged. It is also clear that, other things being equal, a Provincial undertaking in the long run can produce power more cheaply, because it is not under the necessity of paying such high rates for the use of capital as the private companies.

### THE TRACKWAYS BILL

The "Trackways" Bill, which failed of enactment by a narrow majority last session, is again filed for consideration by the Assembly during the present session. Arguments which were advanced against this measure a year ago appeared conclusive; nothing has occurred since to invalidate them. The resolution condemning the bill which was listed on the Convention program was among the large number not dealt with owing to lack of time. Following the Convention a resolution expressing opposition to the proposed scheme was unanimously adopted by the Central Board. Incidentally, the Premier made it clear in the former debate that money would not be released for market roads by the passing of this bill.

Mrs. Gunn and Mrs. Field, who retired from office in the U.F.W.A. at the Annual Convention, have had active periods of service in the Association. Mrs. Gunn first came into prominence through her work in connection with the young people, and her report on this branch of the farm women's activities given at the 1919 Convention. At the next succeeding Convention she was elected to the Executive, and held the position of Vice-President until 1924, when she succeeded Mrs. M. L. Sears as President. She was therefore President for five years. Mrs. Gunn has brought to her work in the organization a cultivated and incisive mind. Her

successive Annual Addresses have revealed no narrow conception of the role which the farmers and farm women may perform through organization in the raising of the standards of their communities, but have presented, as the goal to be realized through organization, a completely co-operative social order.

Mrs. Field appears in the group photograph of U.F.W.A. Directors elected at the 1919 Convention, so that her term of office covered almost the same period as Mrs. Gunn's. She was a member of the U.F.W.A. Board each year until 1924, when she became Vice-President. While this office, which she held continuously until the recent Convention, brought her less prominently before the membership, the qualities which she was able to bring to bear in the work of the Association were in many respects similar to those of Mrs. Gunn. She combines a fine culture with broad sympathies, and has been a quiet but very effective force in the building up of the women's section of the organization.

### WHY FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION?

"There is no safety except in the old liberal principle of absolute freedom for the expression of opinion; it is the only liberty that can be absolute. The opinions that most need to be secured freedom are precisely those considered by the great majority of people to be anti-social, immoral, blasphemous or subversive. The opinions of the majority can take care of themselves. I do not deny that liberty of opinion may do some harm, but I maintain that experience has shown that repression does more harm. And we run the risk of suppressing something that may turn out to be of immense value to the world, as has more than once happened in the past. There have been, and are wide differences of opinion in different periods and even in different countries at the same period, as to what is or is not anti-social. I have seen within my own lifetime opinions pass from the stage of being considered anti-social by nine people out of ten to that of being accepted by nine people out of ten as matters of course."—Robert Dell in *The Nation and Athenaeum*, London



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**BRED MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Chas. Cummings, Wetaskiwin. P.O. Brightview, Alta.

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**BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS**—\$2 each. George Rice, Carstairs, Alta.

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**MARTIN LAYING STRAIN MATURE WYANDOTTE** Cockerels, \$3.00. John Young, Bindloss, Alta.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FROM R.O.P.** flock, \$4.00; 3 for \$10.00. Only few left. Mrs. A. Thiemel, Gunn, Alta.

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**S.C. BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS AND PUL-**lets, \$1.50 each. Pullets laying now. Mrs. Wm. Hermann, Milo, Alberta.

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**ALBERTA BRONZE TURKEY BREEDERS ASSOCI-**ation—Sponsored by Dominion Government, has hundreds of inspected, graded and banded turkeys. Prices: Grade "A" toms, \$25; Pullets, \$15. "B" \$15—\$10. "C" \$10—\$7.00. Order through W. C. Lyle, Secretary, Arrowwood, Alta.

**BARRED ROCK ROOSTERS—LARGE VIGOROUS** birds, March batched, from dams of pens 240 to 280 eggs. Sire from dam 275 to 290, \$3.50 each. Pure Bred Pekin Ducks or Drakes, \$2 each. Homer Pigeons, \$1 pair. Noel Fearnough, Morrin, Alta.

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**FREE.—PRATT'S 65-PAGE BOOK OF NEW POUL-**try Wrinkles and complete list of symptoms and diseases of poultry. Feeds & Supplies Company, Calgary, agents for the Petersime Electric Incubators.

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## Classified Section

(See also p. 45)

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**PLEASANT ROOF EASILY, INEXPENSIVELY** overcomes any tobacco habit. Send address. A. C. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

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**MAN AND WIFE WANT POSITION ON FARM.**—Write Louis Belog, Irma, Alta.

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**PUREBRED YORKSHIRES, PRICE 25 DOLLARS,** Papers extra.—A. Josephs, Hardisty, Alta.

**FOR SALE—SHORTHORN BULLS.—FRANK BALL-**born, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

**IF YOU WANT ANOTHER CASH CROP AND** good cheap power, that will live on the waste roughage of the farm, grow mules. A little co-operation in each community will make it easy to start. Write W. D. Trezo, Arrowwood, Alta.

## AGENTS WANTED

**McCALL OFFERS NEW OPPORTUNITY.—THE** McCall Fashion Company, for years the leading creators of Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Dresses and Coats, have entered the Direct Selling Field. This firm's reputation holds out wonderful opportunity to all men and women engaged in Direct Selling. Share in their success. No matter what you are selling now the McCall styles and samples will double your income. Positively the only manufacturers of ladies' wear selling direct. No Competition. Nation-wide reputation wins welcome everywhere. Positive money-back guarantee clinches sales. Write for full facts. McCall Fashion Company, Dept. 43, Box 1655, Montreal



# THE "BULL DOG" DIESEL TYPE TRACTOR COMES TO CANADA

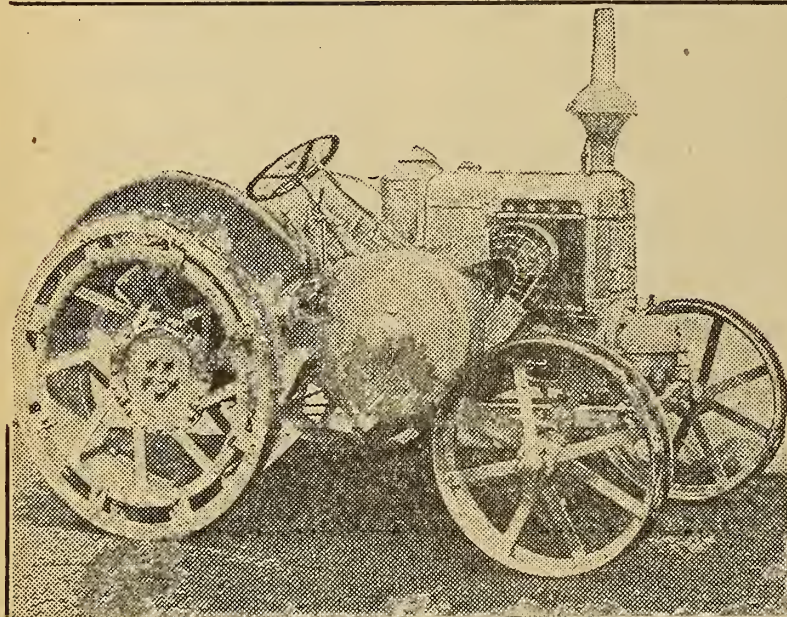
The "Lanz" Bull Dog, the famous crude-oil burning tractor, can now be obtained through Agents in Canada. The Bull Dog tractor operates easily and burns cheap crude oil, costing 13c per gallon f.o.b. Calgary. This tractor uses only one gallon and a quarter per hour and operates at about one-third the cost of the ordinary gas tractor.

The "Lanz" Bull Dog is the only farm tractor that embodies the DIESEL engine. Its simple construction has eliminated completely such trouble makers as spark plugs,

magnetos, carburetors, timing gears, valves, valve springs cams and cam shafts. The Bull Dog tractor operates with the same ease as the DIESEL engines, which have been used for years in the biggest ships on the ocean.

This tractor has the highest endorsement of British Agricultural Engineers and independent trade papers. It has been successfully used for ten years and is far beyond the experimental stage. It is sturdily built and scientifically designed as a complete unit with all working parts totally enclosed in dust-proof and oil-tight casings.

## Ten Thousand "LANZ" Bull Dog Tractors Now in Use!



LANZ "BULL DOG"

The 16x30 H.P. "LANZ" Crude-Oil Tractor HRA II Farm Tractor with Standard Wheels. Supplied with Spade Lugs if desired.

### OFFICIAL TEST

During a ten-hour plowing competition in Edmonton, Alberta, with another well known make of gas tractor of the same size, the Bull-Dog plowed more land and at only a fraction of the cost for fuel consumed by the other machine. The competing tractor used \$7.15 worth of fuel. The Bull Dog fuel for the same time and for plowing more land cost \$1.98.

The Saving of fuel through use of the "Bull Dog" will pay for your tractor in three years' operation.

INVESTIGATE NOW—MAIL THIS COUPON

### FARM AND ROAD TRACTOR

The Bull Dog is a thoroughly practical tractor for every type of agricultural work: plowing, cultivating, harrowing, and operates easily regardless of the heaviness of the ground even in hilly districts. It works wonders on a thresher and for haulage work it positively cannot be beaten.

The Bull Dog Tractor is distributed throughout the British Empire by the Locomobile Engineering Co. of London, England, one of the largest distributors of Diesel power plants in the world.

### LOW COST FOR MAINTENANCE AND UPKEEP

The up-keep cost of this tractor is exceedingly low. Its freedom from break-down and the small cost for repairs makes the Bull Dog the most practical tractor for all-round farm work. Heinrich Lanz, the Manufacturer of the Bull Dog Tractor, has been in business over sixty-five years, and his Company is the largest manufacturer of farm implements in Europe. Send now for full information regarding the Bull Dog. We will send you a folder giving complete details and arrange an appointment so you can actually see the Bull Dog in operation. We have a few territories open where Agencies can be secured.

### SPECIFICATIONS

Horsepower, 16-30.

Over all dimensions:

Extreme length, 10 ft. 6 ins.

Extreme width, 5 ft. 5 ins. with rim extensions 7 ft. 5 ins.

Extreme height to top of exhaust, 7 ft. 6 ins.

Width of track, 4 ft. 5 ins.

Travelling wheels, front wheels, diam., 3 ft. 10 ins. Face, 7 3-4.

Belt Pulley, diameter, 27 ins. Face, 6 1/2 ins. Rev. p.m. 500.

Net weight of standard tractor, about 5,600 pounds.

Engine: Valveless single cylinder two cycle engine of the semi-diesel type with self-ignition, forced feed

lubrication, spring loaded shaft governor, radiator cooled.

This tractor can be supplied with spade lugs, fenders will cover wheels for Canadian conditions.

Clutch with flexible coupling, both for travelling and belt work.

Gearing: Three speeds forward and one reverse, totally enclosed in a dust-proof and oil-tight gear box. Final drive through differential gearing.

Fuel: Crude Oil, Tar Oil, Gas Oil, Paraffin, etc., etc.

Fuel consumption, about 20c per hour.

Lubricating oil, about half gallon per 10 hours.

Speed: 2, 3, 4, miles per hour.

# BULL DOG TRACTOR CO.

Branches at

CALGARY: 311 Lancaster Bldg.  
PHONE M5493

EDMONTON: 644 Tegler Building  
PHONE 2566